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Published by E. Dilly in the Poultry.

T H E

Child's Best Instructor

K. IN

Spelling and Reading.

W H E R E I N

Words of several Syllables are so divided, that the Sound of each Syllable, when joined together, shall lead the Scholar into the true and correct Pronunciation of every Word: Which the common Methods of Dividing (heretofore used) will not admit of; consequently must cause a false and vicious Pronunciation.

C O N T A I N I N G

A greater Number of Spelling Pages, than what is usual in other Spelling Books; each Word properly accented.

The Whole interspersed with proper easy Lessons of one, two, three, and more Syllables: Lessons of Morality in Prose and Verse, on different Virtues, &c. Lessons for proper Behaviour: Directions concerning the Vowels, Consonants, Diphthongs, &c. and every thing that relates to Propriety in Reading.

Instructive Fables, adorned with Cuts: The Characters of the Monarchs of *Great-Britain*, from the Beginning of the Reign of *William the Conqueror*, to the Commencement of the Reign of his present Majesty King *George the Second*; taken from *Rapin*. Alphabetical Copies in Prose and Verse: Morning and Evening Prayers for Children: Graces before and after Meat: With several useful Tables, proper for Children to be instructed in.

This Spelling-Book, which is generally approved of, and subscribed to, by many eminent Schoolmasters in and about *London*, is also recommended to all Foreigners, that are desirous to attain a correct Pronunciation of the *English* Language; who, by making use of it, cannot fail of meeting with Success; no other Spelling-Book being adapted so well for that Purpose.

L O N D O N :

Printed for EDWARD DILLY, at the *Rose and Crown* in the *Poultry*, near the *Mansion-House*; and sold by all Booksellers in Town and Country. MDCCLVII.

(Price Bound One Shilling.)



MVSEVM
BRITAN
NICVM

TO THE
SUBSCRIBERS.

GENTLEMEN and LADIES,

I SHOULD think myself culpable of that base Principle *Ingratitude*, if I neglected this Opportunity of returning you my sincere Thanks for your unanimous *Approbation*, *Recommendation*, and voluntary *Subscriptions* to this Book.

This I do in the sincerest Manner; and am concerned that I have only bare Words to demonstrate my Acknowledgments, and the Sense I have of your Favours: But neither of these, I am persuaded, you require; being sensible, that all you desire and expect is, that I may have kept up to the Plan which I had the Pleasure of presenting you with, at the Time you favoured me with your Subscriptions.

These Expectations, I believe you will find, are answered; at least as far as Possibility would admit of; as you are sensible, there are many Words which cannot be reduced to my Plan: nevertheless, I thought it necessary to introduce a few of them, lest the Scholar, meeting with those Words elsewhere, should be unacquainted with their true Pronunciation: Wherefore, contrary to my Inclinations, was obliged to make use of the double-Accent, so perplexing to Children, and so little regarded by them.

Such Words (you will observe) I have taken Notice of, among others, in the Preface; wherein I have given my Reasons for the Alterations I have made in the Division of Words into Syllables, &c. And as I have neither added to, or taken away, any Letter, or Letters, from such Words, I flatter myself, that other Teachers of the *English* Language will, equally with you, be convinced of the Advantage that must accrue both to themselves and to their Scholars, from the Method herein made use of: First, in regard to their own Ease; and Secondly, the speedy Improvement of their Pupils in Reading.

These Advantages, I am certain (from many Years Practice and Experience) you, as well as others, cannot fail of meeting with: Which, that you may, is the sole Aim, and sincere Desire of,

GENTLEMEN and LADIES,

Your most obliged, and

Most humble Servant,

The AUTHOR.

P R E F A C E.

To the several TEACHERS of the
ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

I HAD some Thoughts of publishing the following Pages heretofore; but not being situated contiguous to a Printing-Press, was obliged to decline it.

But this Inconveniency was not the only Obstruction that hindered the Publication: For, notwithstanding the Plan has met with the Approbation of several Masters far distant from *London*; yet, as it is a Work attended with Expence, as well as Labour; I judged it more prudent to defer it, till such Time as I should have an Opportunity of communicating my Design to some of the most eminent Teachers of the *English* Language, in, and about, this Metropolis; and to have their superior Judgment and Sentiments, on a Work so material to Infant-Years.

This I have done; and have been so happy as to meet not only with their Approbation, but also Encouragement, by their voluntary Subscriptions and Recommendations.

'Tis true, there are many Books of this Kind already extant; nevertheless I hope that *this* among the rest will merit some Share of *Publick Esteem*; as the Method herein observed in dividing Words into Syllables, will be found more natural and easy to the Conception of Children, than the common Method heretofore made use of.

I know it will be expected (and it is reasonable) that I should give some Reasons for the Alterations I have made; and why I have derogated from the common Rules of dividing them:

This I shall do with Pleasure; and I believe such cogent Reasons, as will convince every Individual

who has the least Notion of *Sound*, that the Method I have taken is preferable to any other.

My Reasons for the Alterations I have made are as follow :

First, That *Words* of several *Syllables* should be divided in such a Manner, that the *Sounds* of all the *Syllables*, when join'd together, shall give a right *Pronunciation* to the whole Word.

Secondly, That the common *Methods* of dividing *Words* into *Syllables* will not admit of a right *Pronunciation*, provided each *Syllable* is sounded as spelt, and their several *Sounds* join'd together.

This Assertion I shall prove to be true, by the following Instances.

E X A M P L E.

Balance. which Word is divided by the common Rule thus—*Bá-lance* ; which, if pronounced according to the *Sound* of each *Syllable*, would be *Báilance* ; for *Ba* sounds *Bái* or *Báy* ; which *Sound* is long ; but ought to be short, thus—*Bál-ance*, *Balance*.

Bánish	Bá-nish	Bán-ish
Bástard	Bá-stard	Báf-tard
Finish	Fi-nish	Fin-ish
Glister	Glí-ster	Glíf-ter
Házard	Há-zard	Ház-ard
Jáſper	Já-ſper	Jáf-per
Límit	Lí-mit	Lím-it
Móral	Mó-ral	Mór-al
A'nceſtors	A'n-ce-ſtors	A'n-ceſ-tors
Bénéfit	Bé-ne-fit	Bén-e-fit
Adminiſter	Ad-mí-ni-ſter	Ad-mín-iſ-ter
Contáminate	Con-tá-mi-nate	Con-tám-in-ate
Deliverance	De-lí-ve-rance	De-lív-er-ance
Aſtronómical	A-ſtro-nó-mi-cal	Aſ-tro-nóm-ic-al
Regénérate	Re-gé-ne-rate	Re-gén-er-ate
Progénitors	Pro-gé-ni-tors	Pro-gén-it-ors

These few Instances are sufficient to shew, that a Child of the least Capacity will of himself (without the

the Teacher's Assistance, when thoroughly instructed in the Names of the Letters, and capable of spelling a Monosyllable) with Facility, join three or four Syllables together; and at the same Time pronounce the whole Word properly; which, as I before observed, the common Method heretofore made use of, will not admit of; but, on the contrary, cause a vicious Pronunciation.

This is not the only Alteration I have made, there is another equally approved of, and desired, by the best Teachers of the *English* Language, viz. that *cion*, *fon*, *tion*; *cial*, *tial*; *cian*; *cious*, *tious*; *cient*, and *tient*; which hitherto have been divided into two Syllables, (notwithstanding they admit but of one distinct Sound, either in the Middle, or at the End of Words) I have, for the foregoing Reason, put into one: And that the Scholar may not easily forget the Sound of those Syllables, I have collected together in proper Places, Words terminating with such Syllables; which, had they been Alphabetically interspersed among the Spelling Pages, and placed according to their Number of Syllables, undoubtedly would take up abundantly more of the Pupil's Time, to perfect him in the true Sound of them. See Page 57, 58, 69, 70, 72.

As to the *Double-Accent* which I made mention of in the Dedication, I must beg leave in this Place to give my Directions concerning it; viz. Where the *Double-Accent* is placed, the Consonant that begins the next Syllable must be also sounded at the End of the Syllable where the *Double-Accent* is; as *a''-tone-ment*; *man''-gle*; *in-tan''-gle*; which Words must be sounded as if written *at-tóne-ment*; *máng-gle*; *in-táng-gle*.

If I have not (as is customary in other Spelling-Books, which better Judges than I shall presume to be, think is needless to the present Purpose) introduced any thing more relating to Grammar, than Pro-
fody, and those Parts which belong to it; (which is,
to instruct Children to read with a correct Pronun-

ciation; Tone, Accent, and Emphasis) I hope it will be readily excused; having substituted in their room, Things more essential and necessary for our present Use and Occasion.

Since therefore it is natural for Children (Foreigners especially) to sound, or pronounce, each Syllable as spelt; and as there are an infinite Number of Words, which by the common Rules of dividing them into Syllables, indisputably must lead the Pupil into a vicious Pronunciation of them; I doubt not, but the following Pages, which I have compiled for the more speedy Improvement of young Beginners in Spelling, pronouncing, and reading *English* correctly, will answer those Designs for which they are published; and that I shall have the Satisfaction to find, (by the Demand of them in the general) that my Labours for the Benefit of Infant-Years are not in vain, but approved of.

N. B. *Such Masters, &c. who chuse to make use of this Book in their Schools, are desired to signify the same to their several Booksellers in Town, (or to the Publisher) that their Names and Places of Abode may be inserted in the List of Subscribers (if they desire it) the next Edition: Which Favour will much oblige their Friend and most humble Servant,*

The AUTHOR.

A' L' A U T H E U R.

MONSIEUR,

JE souscris pour Vingt cinq Exemplaires de votre Livre avec beaucoup de Plaisir ; étant convaincu, par ma propre Expérience, de L'Utilité de L'Ouvrage.

Comme il n'est pas possible de lire parfaitement sans savoir épeler ; à mon Arrivée à Londres, mon premier Désir fut, d'apprendre à lire L'Anglois ; conséquemment, à mes Idées, je crus devoir commencer par apprendre à l'épeler ; mais je vous avouerai ingénûment, Monsieur, que je fus forcé d'y renoncer ; je trouvai trop de Difficulté à épeler d'une façon, et à lire d'une autre.

Votre nouvelle Méthode l'applanit, ce me semble ; et s'il ne m'est pas permis de montrer au Public, la Préférence qu'elle mérite sur celles qui lui ont été données jusqu'à présent ; j'oserai du moins la recommander aux Etrangers, qui sans doute en apprécieront (comme moi) l'Avantage.

Je lui souhaite tous les Succès que mérite un Ouvrage utile au Public ; et presque assuré des Avantages qu'en retireront les Enfans dont on m'a confié L'Éducation, Je vous prie d'en recevoir d'avance et mes Remèrcimens, et les leurs ; et de me croire avec une parfaite Reconnoissance,

MONSIEUR,

Votre très humble, et très

obéissant Sèrviteur,

*Chelfea, ce 27^e Juillet,
1757.*

PHILIPPE BELLIE.

A Translation of the foregoing Letter.

To the A U T H O R.

S I R,

I Subscrib'd for twenty-five of your Books with much Pleasure; being convinced, by my own Experience, of the Usefulness of the Work.

As it is not possible to read well, without knowing perfectly how to spell; at my Arrival at *London*, my first Desire was to read the *English* Language; consequently, according to my Ideas, thought that I ought to begin by learning to spell; but I frankly own to you, Sir, that I was obliged to renounce it, I found too much Difficulty to spell one Way, and read another.

Your new Method seems to me to smoothe it; and if it is not permitted me to acquaint the Publick of the Preference it merits above all others that have been publish'd to this present Time, I dare, at least, recommend it to Foreigners; who, without Doubt, will perceive the Benefit of it, as I do.

I wish it all the Success which so useful a Work to the Publick merits; and am almost assured of the Advantages which the Children, whose Education I am intrusted with, will receive from it. I beg you to receive my early Thanks and theirs; and believe me to be with a perfect Acknowledgement,

S I R,

Your most humble, and

Most obedient Servant,

Chelsea, July 27,
1757.

PHILIP BELLIE.

WE whose Names are herein after mentioned, having seen the Plan of a new Spelling-Book, intended to be printed for the Use of Schools; intitled, *The Child's Best Instructor in Spelling and Reading*: Wherein Words of several Syllables are so divided, that the Sounds of all the Syllables, when join'd together, will naturally lead the Pupil into a true Pronunciation of the whole Word: And being convinced of the Advantage that must accrue to young Beginners from the Method herein made use of, do, to encourage the Author to publish so useful a Book, not only recommend the Use of it to others, but also subscribe to the same for the Use of our Schools.

Mr. Thomas Brooksbank,
King - Street, Bloomf-
bury.

Mr. Thomas Quin, *Teacher*
of the Classicks, Red-lion-
Street, Holbourn.

Mr. Jos. Redpath, *Master*
of the Boys at the Found-
ling Hospital.

Mr. Isaac Kendal, Great
Wild-Street.

Mr. S. Healer, Drury-
Lane.

Mr. John Leignes, Stan-
hope-Street.

Mr. Don Carlos Stevens,
Clements-Lane, Clare-
Market.

Mr. T. Baker, Great
Ruffel-Street.

Mr. John Rosier, New-
castle-Court, Butcher-
Row.

Mr. John Williams, Fet-
ter-Lane.

Mr. Peter Hudson, *Writing-*
master, and Teacher of

French, Latin, *and the*
Mathematics, in St. Mar-
tin's Le Grand.

Mr. John Shortland, St.
Ann's-Lane, near Al-
dersgate.

Mr. Christopher Gibson,
Redcross-Street, South-
wark.

Mr. Tho. Wilson, *Master*
of St. Thomas's School,
Southwark.

Mr. Samuel Broadhead,
Hackney.

Mr. John Dash, Mermaid-
Court, *in the Borough*,
Southwark.

Mr. Armisthell Winchley,
W. M. &c. in Fair-
Street, Southwark.

Mr. Joseph Wise, *Teacher*
of the Classics in Fair-
Street, Southwark.

Mr. Robert Campbell,
Teacher of the Mathema-
tics in the Folly, Rother-
hith. Mr.

- | | |
|---|--|
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Bennet-Street, West-
minster. | Mr. John Calow, <i>Master</i>
of St. Clement-Dane's
<i>Charity-School.</i> |
| Mr. John Guilhermin,
Kensington Gravel Pits. | Mr. Peter Fargues, Hoxton. |
| Mr. Ed. Dudley, Mr. Isaac
Curchod, <i>at the Academy</i>
<i>in Wellclose-Square.</i> | Mr. Henry Mafon, <i>of St.</i>
<i>George's, Southwark.</i> |
| Mr. William Masley,
Wandsworth, Surry. | Mrs. Dubec, <i>Christ's Hof-</i>
<i>pital.</i> |
| Mr. James Nicholas, Clap-
ham, Surry. | Mrs. Hare, Chelsea. |
| Mr. Philip Bellie, <i>Master</i>
<i>of a French Boarding-</i>
<i>School, Cheney-Walk,</i>
<i>Chelsea.</i> | Mrs. Evee, Chelsea. |
| Mr. James Allen, Church-
Lane, Chelsea. | Mrs. Lemaitre, Chelsea. |
| Mr. John Bellas, <i>Master</i>
<i>of the Free School in</i>
<i>Church-Lane, Chelsea.</i> | Mrs. Ayleworth, Chelsea. |
| Mr. John Slade, <i>Teacher of</i>
<i>the Mathematicks, Chelsea.</i> | Mrs. Dogood, <i>Knights-</i>
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House, Kensington. |
| Mr. D. Davis, <i>Master of</i>
<i>the Brewers Grammar-</i>
<i>School, and of the Aca-</i>
<i>demy Islington.</i> | Mrs. Dallison, Hammer-
smith. |
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| | Mrs. Butters, Stoke New-
ington. |
| | Mrs. Check, Hoxton. |
| | Mrs. Courant, Hoxton. |
| | Mrs. Radcliffe, Hoxton. |
| | Mrs. Galard, <i>Old School,</i>
<i>Newington Butts.</i> |

The CHILD'S BEST INSTRUCTOR in SPELLING and READING.

P A R T I.

The ALPHABET of LETTERS in the ENGLISH,
ROMAN and ITALIAN Print.

<i>English</i>		<i>Roman</i>		<i>Italian</i>		<i>The Names of the Letters.</i>
a	A	a	A	a	A	ay
b	B	b	B	b	B	bee
c	C	c	C	c	C	cee
d	D	d	D	d	D	dee
e	E	e	E	e	E	ee
f	F	f	F	f	F	eff
g	G	g	G	g	G	jee
h	H	h	H	h	H	aitch
i	I	i	I	i	I	i
j	J	j	J	j	J	jay
k	K	k	K	k	K	kay
l	L	l	L	l	L	ell
m	M	m	M	m	M	em
n	N	n	N	n	N	en
o	O	o	O	o	O	o
p	P	p	P	p	P	pee
q	Q	q	Q	q	Q	cu
r	R	r	R	r	R	arr
s	S	s	S	s	S	efs
t	T	t	T	t	T	tee
u	U	u	U	u	U	you
v	V	v	V	v	V	vee
w	W	w	W	w	W	double you
x	X	x	X	x	X	ex
y	Y	y	Y	y	Y	wy
z	Z	z	Z	z	Z	zed

Of LETTERS and SYLLABLES.

THE *English Alphabet* hath twenty-six Characters or Marks, which differ from each other, and are called *Letters*, five of which are called *Vowels*, a, e, i, o, u; and the y also when it is wrote, or printed, in the Middle of a Word, as *Hypocrisy*; and stands for i, *Hypocrisy*; and all the rest of the *Letters* are called *Consonants*, which are as follow:

The CONSONANTS.

b c d f g h j k l m n p q r s t v w x y z

TABLES of two Letters that form a distinct Sound, or Syllable.

TABLE I.

TABLE II.

ab	eb	ib	ob	ub	ba	be	bi	bo	bu	by
ac	ec	ic	oc	uc	ca	ce	ci	co	cu	cy
ad	ed	id	od	ud	da	de	di	do	du	dy
af	ef	if	of	uf	fa	fe	fi	fo	fu	fy
ag	eg	ig	og	ug	ga	ge	gi	go	gu	gy
ah	eh		oh		ha	he	hi	ho	hu	hy
ak	ek	ik	ok	uk	ja	je	ji	jo	ju	jy
al	el	il	ol	ul	ka	ke	ki	ko	ku	ky
am	em	im	om	um	la	le	li	lo	lu	ly
an	en	in	on	un	ma	me	mi	mo	mu	my
ap	ep	ip	op	up	na	ne	ni	no	nu	ny
ar	er	ir	or	ur	pa	pe	pi	po	pu	py
as	es	is	os	us	ra	re	ri	ro	ru	ry
at	et	it	ot	ut	sa	se	si	so	su	sy
ax	ex	ix	ox	ux	ta	te	ti	to	tu	ty
az	ez	iz	oz	uz	va	ve	vi	vo	vu	vy
					wa	we	wi	wo		
					xa	xe	xi	xo	xu	
					ya	ye	yi	yo		
					za	ze	zi	zo	zu	zy

A TABLE of MONOSYLLABLES.

A dd	cod	leg	smug	from
bad	god	peg	snug	tom
dad	nod	big	tug	whom
lad	rod	dig	plug	bum
mad	fod	fig	slug	gum
fad	clod	jig	drug	hum
dab	plod	pig	shrug	mum
gab	fhod	rig	bam	rum
nab	trod	grig	dam	sum
bed	bud	prig	ham	crum
fed	cud	trig	ram	drum
led	mud	whig	sam	scum
ned	ftud	fwig	dram	thrum
red	bag	spring	flam	can
wed	fag	bog	sham	dan
bled	gag	cog	swam	fan
fled	hag	dog	gem	man
bred	jag	fog	hem	nan
shed	lag	hog	stem	pan
sped	nag	jog	them	ran
shred	rag	clog	dim	tan
thread	tag	flog	him	van
bid	wag	frog	rim	wan
did	brag	prog	tim	bran
hid	drag	bug	brim	clan
kid	flag	dug	trim	plan
lid	fhag	hug	swim	scan
rid	ftag	jug	grim	span
chid	fwag	lug	prim	swan
quid	scrag	mug	skim	than
slid	beg	pug	slim	den
strid	keg	rug	whim	fen

The CHILD'S BEST INSTRUCTOR

hen	lap	strip	spar	net
men	map	scrip	fir	pet
pen	nap	fob	stir	set
when	pap	hob	fir	wet
then	rap	lob	cur	yet
wren	fap	knob	fur	fret
din	tap	rob	pur	whet
fin	chap	fob	blur	bit
jin	clap	fop	flur	it
kin	flap	hop	spur	fit
pin	flap	lop	has	hit
shin	fnap	mop	was	kit
skin	swap	pop	bat	knit
fin	trap	shop	cat	quit
tin	wrap	prop	fat	fit
grin	scrap	fop	hat	wit
spin	strap	top	mat	chit
thin	hip	chop	pat	flit
son	lip	crop	rat	grit
won	nip	drop	fat	skit
yon	pip	flop	brat	flit
bun	rip	knop	chat	spit
dun	sip	prop	flat	twit
fun	tip	flop	gnat	whit
gun	chip	stop	plat	writ
nun	snip	strop	that	split
pun	clip	bar	what	dot
run	drip	car	sprat	got
fun	flip	far	squat	hot
tun	ship	jar	bet	jot
spun	skip	mar	fet	lot
stun	slip	star	get	pot
cap	snip	tar	jet	rot
gap	trip	war	let	tot
hap	whip	scar	met	blot

knot

knot	back	thick	staff	nigh
not	hack	trick	cliff	figh
plot	jack	cock	skiff	fight
scot	lack	dock	stiff	light
shot	pack	lock	whiff	might
spot	quack	mock	scoff	sight
trot	rack	pock	buff	tight
but	fack	rock	cuff	wight
cut	tack	sock	huff	right
gut	black	block	muff	bright
hut	clack	clock	puff	flight
nut	crack	crock	ruff	fright
put	knack	flock	bluff	knight
glut	slack	frock	gruff	plight
scut	smack	kno k	snuff	slight
shut	stack	shock	stuff	wright
slut	wrack	smock	haft	spright
smut	thwack	stock	waft	bald
strut	beck	buck	craft	scald
by	deck	duck	shaft	geld
my	keck	luck	left	held
buy	neck	muck	cleft	gild
cry	peck	suck	theft	mild
dry	check	tuck	gift	wild
fly	speck	chuck	lift	child
fry	dick	cluck	sift	bold
ply	kick	pluck	drift	cold
pry	lick	stuck	shift	fold
shy	nick	truck	thrift	gold
sky	pick	struck	oft	hold
fly	quick	act	soft	fold
thy	sick	fact	tuft	told
try	brick	quaff	stuf	scold
why	chick	chaff	high	calf
wry	crick			

half	ell	noll	welt	bump
elf	fell	droll	smelt	dump
pelf	hell	poll	spelt	hump
shelf	nell	scroll	gilt	jump
wolf	quell	bull	guilt	lump
balk	fell	cull	hilt	mump
caik	tell	dull	jilt	pump
talk	well	full	quilt	rump
walk	yell	gull	spilt	plump
chalk	dwell	hull	tilt	stump
stalk	knell	lull	stilt	thump
elk	shell	mull	bolt	trump
bilk	swell	null	colt	and
milk	spell	pull	lamb	band
silk	swell	trull	jamb	hand
folk	ill	balm	bomb	land
bulk	bill	calm	comb	sand
hulk	fill	palm	tomb	wand
sculk	gill	qualm	womb	brand
all	jill	psalm	dumb	grand
ball	kill	alms	plumb	stand
call	mill	elm	thumb	strand
gall	pill	helm	limn	end
hall	till	whelm	hymn	bend
mall	will	scalp	camp	mend
pall	chill	yelp	damp	rend
tall	drill	whelp	lamp	send
wall	skill	halt	champ	tend
shall	spill	malt	clamp	vend
small	still	salt	cramp	blend
stall	swill	shalt	stamp	spend
scrawl	shrill	belt	hemp	bind
thrall	doll	felt	limp	find
bell	loll	melt	pimp	hind
cell	moll	pelt	shrimp	

EASY LESSONS,

Consisting of Words of One Syllable.

LESSON I.

HE that is a good Boy, and will mind his Book, all will love him.

But if he is bad, and will not learn, no Man will love him.

LESSON II.

Go not in the Way of bad Boys; for if you do, God will not love you.

Sit still in your Place, when you have read your Book.

LESSON III.

When you go Home, do not play by the Way; for if you do, I must chide you.

Be sure that you wash your hands, and make them clean.

LESSON IV.

Walk not in the Path of ill Men, for their Ways lead to Death.

Shun the Place they tread in, and walk with the Good.

LESSON V.

God is the Lord; I will cry to him, and he will hear my Call.

When I rise from my Bed, I will thank God for his Care of me.

LESSON VI.

I will pray to my God, and he will see that none shall do me harm.

I will be sure to tell no Lies; for the Lord hates them that do so.

LESSON VII.

Call on the Lord your God, and he will keep you from Harm.

My Son, go not in the Way of Sin, but mind to do all that is Good.

LESSON VIII.

Take fast hold of the Law of God, and mind his Word.

Keep it safe in thy Heart, and thou shalt be sure to live.

MONOSYLLABLES *continued.*

kind	hang	swing	bung	crank
mind	rang	thing	dung	drank
rind	twang	wring	hung	flank
wind	bing	spring	rung	plank
blind	ding	string	fung	prank
grind	ling	long	clung	shank
bond	ring	fong	flung	shrank
fond	fing	wrong	ftung	flank
pond	wing	thong	fwung	spank
fund	bring	prong	wrung	thank
bang	cling	strong	bank	ink
fang	fing	throng	rank	link
gang	fing	tongue	blank	pink
				tink

tink	rent	third	curl	warp
wink	sent	cord	furl	scarp
blink	tent	ford	hurl	sharp
brink	vent	lord	purl	thorp
chink	went	sword	churl	bars
clink	scent	hoard	arm	cars
drink	spent	word	barm	mars
shrink	trent	dwarf	farm	stars
slink	dent	scarf	harm	art
stink	hint	warf	warm	cart
think	lint	turf	charm	dart
twink	mint	scurf	swarm	hart
monk	flint	ark	form	mart
funk	squint	dark	storm	part
punk	stint	cark	worm	tart
funk	font	lark	yarn	wart
drunk	wont	mark	barn	chart
trunk	front	park	fern	quart
stunk	hunt	clark	stern	smart
shrunken	runt	shark	born	start
ant	blunt	spark	corn	thwart
cant	grunt	frank	horn	dirt
pant	barb	shrank	morn	flirt
rant	garb	cork	torn	shirt
want	herb	fork	worn	skirt
chant	verb	pork	scorn	spirt
grant	orb	work	shorn	squirt
plant	curb	stork	sworn	fort
scant	bard	lurk	thorn	port
slant	card	turk	burn	sport
bent	hard	marl	turn	fort
dent	lard	snarl	churn	short
lent	yard	girl	spurn	wort
kent	herd	twirl	carp	snort
pent	bird	whirl	harp	hurt

ash	plush	glass	guest	must
cash	thrush	bes	jest	rust
dash	ask	gues	lest	crust
gash	bask	les	nest	trust
hash	cask	mes	pest	thrust
lash	mask	bles	rest	bath
mash	task	chefs	test	hath
rash	flask	dres	vest	lath
wash	desk	tres	west	path
clash	risk	stres	zest	wrath
crash	brisk	hiss	blest	pith
flash	frisk	kiss	chest	with
fash	whisk	miss	crest	smith
gnash	busk	piss	quest	goth
plash	dusk	bliss	rest	moth
quash	husk	swiss	fist	broth
smash	musk	boss	list	cloth
fwash	rusk	loss	mist	froth
trash	tusk	moos	grist	troth
squash	asp	toos	twist	wroth
flesh	gasp	droos	whist	both
fresh	hasp	gloos	wrist	doth
thresh	rasp	groos	cost	sloth
dish	wasp	bus	lost	belch
pish	clasp	fuss	toft	welch
wish	grasp	truss	croft	filch
fish	lisp	cast	frost	milch
bus	wisp	hast	ghost	lanch
gush	ass	fast	host	hanch
push	bass	last	most	branch
rush	lass	maft	post	stanch
blush	mafs	paft	dust	bench
brush	pass	vast	gust	quench
crush	brass	blast	just	tench
flush	class	best	lust	trench

wench

wench	paint	ought	sprout	peep
arch	faint	bought	bee	weep
march	taint	nought	flee	creep
parch	plaint	fought ¹	fee	sweep
starch	boil	brought	free	sheep
batch	oil	thought	glee	beer
catch	soil	wrought	knee	deer
hatch	toil	bound	thee	jeer
latch	broil	found	tree	leer
snatch	spoil	hound	three	peer
fetch	coin	pound	deed	cheer
wretch	join	round	feed	steer
stretch	loin	sound	heed	bees
itch	groin	wound	need	fees
ditch	joint	ground	reed	lees
pitch	point	our	feed	knees
witch	laud	pour	weed	trees
fitch	fraud	four	bleed	cheese
stitch	caught	flour	fled	breeze
switch	taught	four	creed	freeze
laid	fraught	your	speed	sneeze
maid	aunt	out	steed	feet
paid	daunt	bout	leek	meet
ail	haunt	gout	meek	fleet
bail	jaunt	pout	seek	gleet
fail	vaunt	rout	week	greet
jail	loud	clout	cheek	sheet
nail	cloud	doubt	creek	sweet
pail	croud	flout	greek	street
fail	cough	scout	deem	good
aim	tough	shout	seem	hood
maim	bough	snout	teem	wood
claim	plough	spout	deep	blood
faint	slough			

L E S S O N IX.

Cast me not out, O Lord! with the Bad,
nor let my Lot be with them.

I will fall down at thy Feet, and pray to thee
all the Night long.

L E S S O N X.

Mind well what the good Man doth, and do
thou like him.

He will lead thee in the right Way, and
guide thee to Life.

L E S S O N XI.

My Son if thou love my Ways, thou shalt
not want Bread.

I will feed thee with all good Things, and
thou shalt have much Store.

L E S S O N XII.

Trust in the Lord, and you need not fear
his Help.

When you go out he will be with you, and
will not let thee do ill.

L E S S O N XIII.

I will run in the Path that leads to Life, that
I may live with God.

He will save me from Death; he will help
me with his Hand,

L E S S O N XIV.

Shew me, O Lord! the Road to Life, and
I will tread in it.

For thy Laws do I love, and they are the
Joy of my Soul.

L E S-

LESSON XV.

Most Men are prone to Sin; but do thou,
O God! keep me from all that is bad.

They sin yet more and more, and do not call
on the Lord their God.

LESSON XVI.

Turn thy Face from the Door of Sin, and
join not with him that doth ill.

Keep far from the Path that he walks in, lest
he draw thee to Sin.

MONOSYLLABLES *ending with e.*

A Ce	rice	shade	rode	stage
dacetic	e	spade	jude	huge
face	vice	trade	rude	ake
lace	price	bide	crude	bake
mace	slice	guide	prude	cake
pace	spice	ride	safe	lake
race	trice	sides	chafe	make
place	twice	tide	fife	fake
brace	thrice	wide	life	take
chace	duce	chide	wife	wake
grace	fluce	glide	knife	drake
space	truce	pride	strife	flake
trace	spruce	slide	age	quake
ice	fade	stride	gag	shake
dice	jade	ode	page	snake
lice	made	bode	rage	stake
mice	wade	code	swage	like
nice	blade	mode	wage	pike
				spike

fpike	fmile	home	cone	are
strike	stile	rome	hone	bare
choke	while	fume	none	care
joke	hole	plume	tone	dare
poke	mole	bane	drone	fare
yoke	pole	cane	shone	hare
broke	sole	dane	stone	mare
cloke	stole	jane	throne	pare
smoke	whole	lane	june	rare
spoke	strole	mane	prune	tare
duke	mule	pane	toe	ware
luke	rule	vane	shoe	blare
fluke	came	crane	ape	glare
puke	dame	plane	gape	scare
ale	fame	dine	nape	share
bale	game	fine	rape	snare
dale	lame	kine	crape	spare
gale	name	line	scrape	square
hale	fame	mine	grape	stare
male	tame	nine	scape	sware
pale	blame	pine	shape	bare
fale	frame	vine	pipe	ire
tale	shame	wine	ripe	dire
vale	lime	brine	wipe	fire
whale	time	chine	gripe	hire
scale	chime	shine	tripe	mire
stale	crime	swine	stripe	quire
file	grime	twine	scope	fire
guile	slime	whine	hope	tire
mile	prime	shrine	mope	wire
pile	thyme	one	pope	shire
tile	come	gone	rope	squire
vile	some	dont	tope	bore
wile	dome	bone	grope	core

gore	pore	wore	score	snore
more	fore	yore	shore	store
				swore

MONOSYLLABLES *consisting of Diphthongs.*

L Aid	hair	plea	peak	cream
maid	pair	each	reak	dream
paid	chair	beach	weak	gleam
staid	stair	leach	bleak	steam
cain	bait	peach	break	scream
gain	wait	reach	freak	stream
main	faith	teach	sneak	bean
pain	faith	bleach	speak	dean
rain	neigh	preach	scream	lean
brain	weigh	dead	squeak	mean
chain	feign	head	deal	wean
drain	reign	lead	heal	yea
grain	vein	read	meal	glean
plain	heir	bread	seal	clean
spain	their	dread	teal	quean
stain	eight	stead	weal	heap
swain	height	tread	steal	leap
train	weight	spread	realm	reap
twain	sleight	bead	dealt	cheap
sprain	voice	knead	health	bear
strain	choice	plead	wealth	pear
faint	void	deaf	stealth	tear
paint	coif	leaf	beam	wear
faint	pea	sheaf	ream	swear
taint	sea	league	seam	dear
plaint	tea	beak	team	fear
air	yea	leak	bream	ear
fair	flea			

hear

hear	cease	sheath	loan	thief
near	lease	breathe	moan	liege
year	peace	sheathe	groan	siege
blear	breast	wreathe	oar	shriek
chear	east	coach	boar	field
clear	beast	poach	hoar	yield
smear	feast	roach	roar	shield
fnear	least	goad	soar	fiend
fpear	sweat	load	shoar	friend
fearch	threat	toad	boast	fierce
earl	beat	road	coast	pierce
pearl	heat	broad	roast	tierce
earn	eat	loaf	toast	grieve
learn	meat	oak	boat	thieve
heart	feat	soak	coat	suit
earth	bleat	coal	goat	bruit
dearth	cheat	foal	moat	fruit
hearth	great	goal	float	build
ease	treat	shoal	groat	guilt
pease	wheat	foam	throat	juice
seas	death	roam	brief	cruise
teaze	breath	joan	chief	bruise
fleas				

LESSON XVII.

Keep thy Lips that they speak no harm ;
and do not vex thy God.

But pray to him with a good Heart, and he
will hear thee.

LESSON XVIII.

Love that which is right in the Sight of
God, and think of him with Fear and Joy.

He will be found by such as seek for him ;
and seen by them that do Good.

LESSON XIX.

Bad Works the Lord doth hate; and his Wrath, when it falls, is great.

For he made thee to live; and it doth not please him to see thee die.

LESSON XX.

Such as do Good in the Sight of God, will be sure to dwell with him.

But such as do Ill, he will cast down, and their Fall will be great.

LESSON XXI.

Seek not Death by ill Deeds; nor draw on thy self the Curse of God.

For good Works the Lord doth love; and will do well for such as do them.

LESSON XXII.

The Word of God is true, and shall be so till Time shall be no more.

The just Man will the Lord love, and keep him safe from Harm.

LESSON XXIII.

The Souls of good Men are in the Hands of God, and no Ill shall touch them.

The Lord will keep them safe, and guard them that love his Laws.

LESSON XXIV.

Flee from the Path of Sin, lest Death lay hold on thee.

Go from the Road that leads to Death, and tread those Ways which guide to Life.

Words

Words of Two Syllables, accented on the first Syllable.

A 'B-ject	ár-bour	báp-tism	blém-ish
áb-fent	ár-gent	bár-ber	blínd-fold
ác-cent	ár-gue	bár-gain	blínd-nefs
ád-der	árm-ed	bárk-ing	blíf-ter
ád-dle	árm-our	bár-ley	blóck-head
ád-vent	ár-row	bár-ren	blóod-shed
ád-verfe	ásh-es	básh-ful	blóod-shot
áf-ter	áf-pect	báf-ket	blóf-som
á-gue	áu-dit	báf-tard	blów-ing
ái-ry	áw-ful	bát-ter	blúb-ber
áld-er	áx-is	bég-gar	blún-der
ál-ley		bél-fry	blúf-ter
ál-mond	Bá-al	bél-low	bób-bin
ál-oes	háb-ble	bét-ter	bób-tail
ál-fo	báb-ler	bé-ver	bód-kin
ál-tar	báck-bite	bí-as	bóg-gle
ál-ter	báck-ward	bíb-ber	bóil-ing
ál-ways	bá-con	bí-ble	bóld-nefs
ám-ber	bád-ger	bíg-nefs	ból-ster
an"-chor	báf-fle	bíg-ot	bónd-age
an"-cle	bág-gage	bíl-let	bón-net
án-gel	bál-ance	bínd-ing	bóo-by
an"-ger	báld-nefs	bírh-right	bóok-ish
án"-gle	bán-dage	bísh-op	bóo-ty
án-náls	bán-dy	bíf-ket	bóor-ish
án-tick	báne-ful	bíf-ter	bór-der
án-vil	bán-ish	bít-ter	bór-row
á-pish	bánk-er	bít-tern	bót-tom
á-pron	bán-ner	blád-der	bóun-ty
ápt-nefs	bán-quet	blán-dish	bów-els
	bán-ter	blán-ket	bóy-ish
			bráce-let

brá-ce-let	búr-den	cár-ver	chéf-nut
brá-zen	búr-geís	cáse-ment	chéf-ter
bréast-work	búrn-ing	cá-ses	chíld-hood
bréast-plate	búrn-ish	cásk-et	chíld-ish
bréath-less	búsh-el	cáu-dle	chím-ney
bríck-hat	búf-tle	cául-dron	chól-er
bríck-kiln	bútch-er	cáu-sey	chrís-ten
brí-dal	bút-ter	cé-dar	chúck-el
bríde-groom	bút-ler	cél-lar	chúr-lísh
brí-dle	bút-tock	cén-sure	chy'm-íst
bríef-ly	búz-zard	cén-ter	cí-der
brím-mer		cén-try	cí-pher
brím-stone	Cáb-bage	cér-tain	cís-tern
brí-ny	cáb-bin	chál-ice	cít-ron
brí-f-tle	các-kle	chál-dron	clám-ber
brí-f-tol	cá-dence	chál-enge	clám-my
brít-ish	cáll-ing	chám-ber	clám-our
brít-tle	cál-lous	chán-cel	cláp-per
bró-ker	cám-brick	chánd-ler	clár-et
brú-tal	cám-bridge	chán-nel	cláf-sick
brú-tísh	cám-blet	cháp-el	clát-ter
búb-ble	cán-cel	cháp-let	cléan-ly
búck-et	cán-cer	cháp-man	cléar-ness.
búck-kle	cán-dle	cháp-ter	clér-gy
búck-ler	cán-ker	chár-coal	clí-ent
búck-ram	cán-non	chár-ger	clí-mate
búdg-et	cán vass	chárn-er	cloí-ster
búf-fet	cá-per	chárn-ing	cló-ser
búg-bear	cá-pon	chár-ter	clóf-et
bú-gle	cáp-tain	chá-ften	clóu-dy
búl-let	cáp-ture	chát-tels	cló-ven
búm-kin	cár-cass	chéap-en	clówn-ish
bún-dle	cáre-ful	chéar-ful	clúf-ter
bun"-gle	cár-nage	chér-ish	clút-ter
bun"-gler	cár-pet	cher-ry	cly'f-ter
			cób-ble

cób-ble	cón-trite	Dáb-ble	díf-tánce
cób-ler	cón-vent	dáb-bler	dóg-ger
cóck-pit	cón-verse	dág-ger	dól-lar
cód-lin	cón-vert	dág-gle	dól-phin
cóf-fee	cón-vex	dág-gler	dó-nor
cóld-ness	cón-vict	dái-ly	dór-mant
cól-lar	cóol-ness	dáin-ty	dóub-let
cól-lect	cóo-per	dái-ry	dóubt-ful
cól-lege	cóp-per	dál-ly	dóubt-lefs
cól-lop	cór-ner	dám-age	dóubt-ing
có-lon	cól-tive	dám-ask	dó-ver
cóm-bat	cóun-cil	dám-fel	dóugh-ty
cóme-ly	cóun-sel	dán-dle	dów-er
cóm-et	cóun-ter	dán-driff	dów-lafs
cóm-fort	cóun-try	dan"-gle	dówn-ward
cóm-ma	cóup-let	dáp-per	dów-ny
cóm-ment	cóur-ant	dár-ling	dráb-ler
cóm-merce	cóuv-ert	dáf-tard	drag-on
cóm-pact	cráck-er	dáz-zle	drá-per
cóm-pafs	cráf-ty	déad-ly	dráw-er
cóm-pliee	créa-ture	déar-ly	dráw-ing
cóm-pound	créd-it	déar-ness	dréad-ful
cóm-rade	créw-et	déath-lefs	dréam-er
cón-cert	cróok-ed	dé-cent	drí-ver
cón-cord	crú-el	dé-ist	dróp-fy
cón-duct	crúp-per	dél-uge	drúb-bing
cón-duit	cúd-gel	díc-tate	drúm-mer
cón-flict	cúl-ture	dí-et	drúnk-ard
cón-grefs	cún-ning	díf-fer	dúke-dom
con"-quer	cú-rate	dím-ness	dúl-ness
con"-quest	cúr-dle	dím-ple	dú-rance
cón-stant	cúrl-ing	dín-ner	dú-ty
cón-test	cuf-tom	díf-cord	dwín-dle
cón-text	cút-ler	díf-mal	
cón-tract	cy'-press	díf-tant	E'a-ger

EASY LESSONS,

Consisting of Words not excéeding Two Syllables ; each properly divided and accented.

LESSON I.

WIS-DOM is far bét-ter than much Rích-es ; take fast hold of her, and thou shalt név-er want.

I lóv-ed her, and fought her out from my Youth to make hër my Spouse, be càuse I was a Lóv-er of her Béau-ty.

For she is knów-ing in the Laws of God, and de-lights in the Works of his Hands.

LESSON II.

De-síre not Rích-es that flé-eth a-wáy ; but de-síre Wíf-dom that wórk-eth all Things.

For it is Wíf-dom that cóm-eth from the Lord, and is with him for év-er.

Who can find out the Height of Héa-ven, and the Breadth of the Earth, and the Depth of Wíf-dom.

LESSON III.

The Word of God most high is the Fóun-tain of Wíf-dom ; and her Ways are God's Com-mánds.

To whom hath Wíf-dom been made known ? or who hath léarn-ed her wise Cóun-sels ?

There is one wise and gréat-ly to be féar-ed ; the Lord sít-ting on his Throne.

LES-

LESSON IV.

The Fear of the Lord is Hón-our, and Gló-ry ; it gív-eth Joy and Glád-ness, and a long Life, and má-keth a mér-ry Heart.

A wise Man will hide his Words for a Time ; and áf-ter, Joy shall spring up in him.

Wís-dom ráin-eth down Knów-ledge and skill, and ex-álts all those to Hón-our that hold her fast.

LESSON V.

Ex-ált not thy self lest thou fall to Dis-gráce, and the Lord cast thee down in the midst of the Péo-ple : And this, be-cáuse thou cá-mest not in Truth to the Fear of the Lord, but thy Heart is full of Dé-ceit.

Bé-lieve in the Lord, and he will help thee ; ór-der thy Ways a-right, and trust in him.

LESSON VI.

They that fear the Lord, will pre-páre their Hearts, and húm-ble their Souls in his Sight ; fáy-ing, we will fall ín-to the Hands of the Lord, and not into the Hands of Men ; for as his Gréat-ness is, so is his Mér-cy.

For he cá-reth for those that fól-low his Pré-cepts, and êx-álts the Húmble and Gód-ly.

LESSON VII.

Hear me your Fá-ther, O ye Chíl-dren ! and o-béy me that ye may live.

For the Lord hath gív-en the Fá-ther Hón-our ó-ver the Chíl-dren ; and hath fíx-ed the Pów-er of the Mó-ther ó-ver her Sons.

Whó-fo

Whó-so hón-ours his Fá-ther, ó-beys the Com-mánd of God: And he that hón-ours his Mó-ther, is as one that láy-eth up Tréa-sure.

LESSON VIII.

He that hón-ours his Fá-ther, shall have a long Life; and he that ó-beys the Com-mánds of the Lord, shall be a Cóm-fort to his Mó-ther.

Hón-our thy Fá-ther and Mó-ther, both in Word and Deed, that a Bléf-sing may come up-on thee from them.

Help thy Fá-ther in his Age, and grieve him not as long as he lív-eth.

Words of Two Syllables continued.

éa-gle	Fá-ble	fée-ble	flab-by
éar-ly	fá-brick	féel-ing	flag-gon
éarth-en	fác-tor	fél-lon	flan-nel
éast-er	fág-got	fél-low	flá-vour
éc-cho	faith-ful	fé-male	flésh-ly
é-diçt	fál-con	fér-tile	fló-rist
éf-fort	fál-low	fér-vent	flów-er
é-gress	fálf-hood	fés-ter	flút-ter
ém-blem	fám-ish	fét-ter	flúf-ter
én-try	fán-cy	fé-ver	fól-low
én-voy	fárm-er	fíd-dle	fón-dle
én-vy	fár-row	fíg-ure	fóol-ish
ér-ror	fást-en	fíl-thy	fóre-cast
é-qual	fá-tal	fí-nal	fóre-head
éf-fay	fáult-er	fí-nite	fóre-most
é-vil	fá-vour	fín-ish	fóre-sight
éu-rope	féar-ful	fírm-ness	fór-est
éx-it	féath-er	fíx-ed	fórm-al
			fórm-er

fórm-er	gáft-ly	grán-deur	hám-per
fór-tune	ga''-ther	gráf-sy	hánd-ful
fóund-er	gáu-dy	grá-tis	hánd-maid
frá-grant	gá-zing	grá-ver	hánd-some
frée-ly	géld-ing	grá-vy	hán-dy
frén-zy	gén-der	grá-zing	háng-er
friend-ly	gén-til	gréa-sy	háng-ings
fróf-ty	gén-tiles	gréat-nefs	hánk-er
fró-zen	gén-tle	grée-dy	hán-fel
fúl-ler	gén-try	gréen-ish	háp-py
fú-mous	géf-ture	gréet-ing	hár-bour
fún-ny	gí-ant	grié-vance	hárd-en
fúr-nish	gíb-bet	grié-vous	hár-dy
fúr-ther	gíd-dy	grínd-er	hár-lot
fú-ry	gíg-gle	gríf-ly	hárm-lefs
fúf-ty	gíld-ing	gríf-tle	hár-nefs
fú-ture	gím-b-let	gróan-ing	hár-row
	gír-dle	gró-er	hár-vest
Gáf-fer	gírl-ish	gróund-lefs	háth-et
gáin-fay	glád-den	grúff-nefs	háugh-ty
gál-lant	glád-nefs	gúilt-lefs	háte-ful
gál-ley	glím-mer	gúil-ty	há-tred
gál-lon	glíf-ter	gún-ner	há-z-ard
gáme-ster	glóo-my	gúf-fet	há-zy
gám-mon	gló-ry	gút-ter	héar-ing
gán-der	glóf-sy	gút-tle	héark-en
gánt-let	glút-ton	gúz-zle	héart-en
gár-bage	góat-ish		héart-lefs
gár-den	gób-let	Háb-it	héa-then
gár-gle	góld-en	háck-ney	héa''-ven
gár-land	góf-lin	hád-dock	héa''-vy
gár-ment	góf-sip	hág-gle	héal-er
gár-nish	góu-ty	háí-ry	hé-brew
gár-ret	gráce-ful	hál-ter	hél-met
gár-ter	grám-mar	hám-let	hélp-ful
			hélp-lefs

hélp-lefs	hú-mour	Kál-ends	léad-en
hém-lock		kéep-er	léa-ky
héncé-forth	I'm-age	kén-nel	léan-nefs
hérb-age	ín-cenfe	kér-nel	léarn-ing
hérdf-man	ín-ceft	kíd-nap	lea''-ther
hér-mit	ín-dex	kíd-ney	léngh-en
hér-rings	ín-fant	kín-dle	lép-rous
héw-er	ín-nate	kínd-nefs	léwd-nefs
híck-up	ín-feét	kíng-dom	lí-bel
híg-ler	í-ron	kínf-man	lí-cence
híl-lock	íí-fue	kítch-in	light-en
hín-der	í-tem	kná-vífh	light-ning
hín-drance	jáb-ber	knéel-ing	lím-ber
híre-lings	jág-ged	knów-ing	lím-it
hóarfe-nefs	jál-ap	knów-ledge	lím-ner
hób-ble	jan''-gle	knúc-kles	lin''-guíft
hógf-head	jár-gon		li''-quid
hól-land	jáf-per	Lá-bour	li''-quor
hól-low	járr-ing	lác-key	líft-ed
hó-ly	jéal-ous	lád-der	lít-ter
hóm-age	jél-ly	lá-díng	lít-tle
hóme-ly	jéft-er	lá-dle	líve-ly
hón-éft	Jé-fus	lá-dy	líz-ard
hóod-wink	jéw-ífh	lám-b-kin	lób'-by
hópe-ful	jín''-gle	lán-cet	lóck-et
hópe-lefs	jóin-ture	lánd-lord	ló-cuft
hór-rid	jól-ly	land-fcape	lódg-ment
hór-ror	jóur-ney	lan''-guid	lóf-ty
hóft-age	jóy-ful	láp-pet	lóí-ter
hóft-efs	jóy-lefs	lár-der	lóofe-nefs
hóf-tile	júdg-ment	la''-ther	lórd-ly
hóuf-hold	júg-gle	lát-ter	lóve-ly
húf-fíng	jú-lap	láugh-ter	lów-nefs
hú-man	júm-ble	láv-ful	lóy-al
húm-ble	júf-tice	láv-yer	lú-cid
		C	lúg-gage

lúg-gage	míd-dle	múf-ty	nóf-tril
lúm-ber	míd-wife	mút-ton	nó-tice
lúrch-er	mígh-ty	múz-zle	nóv-el
lúft-ful	míl-dew	my'r-tle	núm-ber
	míl-ler	my'f-tick	núr-ture
Má-jor	mím-ick		nú-fance
mál-let	mínd-ful	Ná-ked	nút-meg
mám-mon	mín-"gle	náme-lefs	núz-zle
mán-date	míf-chief	náp-kin	
mán-drake	mí-fer	nár-row	Oáf-ísh
man"-gle	míx-ture	náf-ty	ób-jeét
mán-ly	mód-el	ná-tive	ób-long
mán-ners	mód-ern	ná-ture	ó-dour
mán-tle	móif-ture	ná-vel	óf-fer
már-ket	mon"-key	ná-vy	óf-fice
már-ble	món-ster	naugh-ty	ó-gle
már-quis	mór-al	néat-nefs	óint-ment
már-shal	mór-sel	néed-ful	óld-er
már-tyr	mór-tal	née-dle	ól-ive
má-son	mór-tar	néigh-bour	ó-men
máf-ter	móft-ly	nei-ther	ón-set
máf-tick	mó-tive	nép-tune	ó-pen
mát-ter	móve-ment	nér-vous	óp-tick
máx-im	móurn-ful	néw-ly	ó-ral
máy-or	múck-worm	néw-nefs	ór-ange
mea"-fure	múf-fle	níb-ble	ór-der
méd-dle	múf-fler	níce-nefs	ór-gan
méek-nefs	múl-let	níg-gard	ó-ver
mél-low	múm-ble	ním-ble	óut-cast
mém-ber	múr-der	níp-pers	óut-cry
mén-ace	múr-mur	níp-ple	óut-moft
ménd-ing	mú-fick	nó-ble	óut-rage
mér-chant	múf-ket	nóg-gin	óut-fide
mér-cy	múf-lin	nón-age	óut-ward
méf-fage	múf-tard	nón-suit	óut-works

LESSON IX.

He that for-sákes his Fá-ther, God will de-stróy; and he that án-greth his Mo^u-ther, is as one cúr-fed of God.

My Son, do as thy Pá-rents shall ór-order thee with Méek-nefs; that they may love thee, and ap-próve all that thou dost.

The gréat-er thou art, the more húm-ble thy self, and thou shalt find Fá-vour be-fóre God.

LESSON X.

A stúb-born Child shall fare bád-ly at the last; and he that lóv-eth Dán-ger, shall pér-ish there-ín.

For a Heart that is stúb-born shall be lá den with Sór-row; and a wíck-ed Child the Lord will ab-hór.

The Lord will root out the Plant of the wíck-ed; and his Days shall be-cóme short on the Face of the Earth.

LESSON XI.

My Son, de-fraúd not the Poor of his Right, and make not the Née-dy to wait.

Make not an hun^g-ry Soul to súf-fer Want; néi-ther pro-vóke a Man in his díf-tréfs.

Add not more Tróu-ble to an Heart that is véx-ed, and de-láy not to give to him that is née-dy.

Re-jéct not his Práy-ers; néi-ther turn a-wáy thy Face, when he ásk-eth an Alms.

LESSON XII.

Strive for the Truth ún-to Death, and the Lord shall fight for thee.

Be not há-ſty in thy Tongue ; and in thy Deeds ſlow and re-míſs.

Be not as a Lí-on in thy Houſe, nor frán-tick a-móng thoſe that are thy Sér-vants.

Let not thine Hand be ſtrétch-ed out to re-céive ; and ſhut, when thou ſhouldſt re-páy.

L E S S O N XIII.

Set not thy Heart up-ón thy Wealth ; and ſay not, I have e-nóugh for my Life.

Fól-low not thine own Mind ; and walk not in the Ways of thine Heart.

Turn to the Lord, and de-láy it not, leſt his Wrath ſhould pur-fúe thee.

For on a fúd-den it will come up-ón thee ; and thou ſhalt pér-iſh in the Day of Vén-geance.

L E S S O N XIV.

Be ſté-d-faſt in thy Knów-ledge, and let thy Word be the ſame.

Be ſwift to hear, and let thy Life be ſin-cére ; and with Truth give thine A'n-ſwer.

If thou haſt Knów-ledge, án-ſwer thy Néigh-bour ; if not, lay thy Hand up-ón thy Mouth.

Hón-our and Shame are in Talk ; and the Tongue of Man is his Fall.

L E S S O N XV.

Ex-tól not thy ſelf in thine own Mind, nor be púf-fed up with Con-céit.

If thou wánt-eſt to get a Friend, prove him firſt, and be not ó-ver há-ſty to cré-d-it what he tél-leth thee.

For ſome Men will bé-ſtów their Friénd-ſhip for their own Púr-poſe ; but will de-clíne their Friénd-ſhip in the Day of thy Tróu-ble.

L E S.

LESSON XVI.

A faith-ful Friend is a strong De-fence;
and he that hath found such, hath found a
Tréa-sure.

A faith-ful Friend is the Phy'-sick of Life;
and they that fear the Lord shall find him.

In-stéad of a Friend, be-cóme not a Foe;
for thére-by thou shalt gain an ill Name, Shame
and Re-proách: é-ven so shall a Sín-ner that
hath a dou"-ble Tongue.

Words of Two Syllables continued.

Páck-age	pár-don	pén-man	píl-fer
pád-dle	pá-rent	pén-ny	píl-grim
pád-dock	pár-ley	pén-five	píl-lage
pád-lock	pár-lour	pép-per	pí-lot
pá-gan	pár-rot	pér-fect	pím-ples
páin-ful	pár-son	pér-il	pín-cers
páint-er	párt-ner	pér-ish	pí-per
páint-ing	pás-sage	pér-jure	píp-pin
pál-ace	pás-five	pér-ry	pí-rate
pál-ate	pát-ent	pér-son	pís-mire
pále-nefs	páve-ment	pért-nefs	pís-tol
pál-let	páy-ment	péf-tle	pítch-er
pán-cake	péa-cock	phí-al	pít-tance
pán-try	péb-ble	phrén-zy	pláck-et
pá-per	péd-lar	phy"-sick	plán-et
pá-pist	péep-er	píc-kle	plánt-er
pár-boil	pée-vish	píck-lock	pláif-ter
pár-cel	pélt-ing	píc-ture	plát-ted
párch-ing	pén-ance	píer-cing	plát-ter
párch-ment	pén-dant	píg-my	pláy-er
			pláy-ing.

pláy-ing	prél-ate	quíc-k-ly	réc-k-on
plót-ter	prél-ude	quín-sey	réc-ord
plóugh-man	préf-age	quín-tal	rést-lefs
plú-mage	préf-ence	quó-rum	ríb-band
plúm-mer	prím-er		rích-es
plún-der	prín-cefs	Ráb-bet	ríd-dance
plú-ral	prí-vate	ráb-ble	rí-der
ply'-ing	pró-duct	ráck-et	rí-fle
póach-ing	próf-it	rád-ish	right-ful
póck-et	próg-refs	ráf-fle	rí-ot
pó-et	próm-ise	ráf-ter	rí-val
pói-son	próf-per	rág-ged	rív-er
pó-ker	próf-trate	rái-ment	rív-et
pól-ish	prú-dent	ráin-bow	róar-ing
pómp-ous	pśalm-ist	ráif-ed	rób-ber
pón-der	pśal-ter	rál-ly	róck-et
pó-pish	púb-lick	rám-ble	ró-man
póp-py	púb-lish	rám-mer	ró-mish
pór-ridge	púd-ding	rám-part	ró-fy
pór-tal	púd-dle	rán-cour	rót-ten
póf-let	púm-mel	rán-dom	ró-ver
póf-ture	púmp-ing	rán-som	róy-al
pó-tent	pún-ish	rán-ter	rú-by
pót-ter	púp-py	ráp-ine	rúb-ber
pót-tle	púr-blind	ráp-ture	rúb-bish
póul-try	púz-zle	rásh-ness	rúd-der
póund-age		rá-ther	rúe-ful
póund-ers	Quág-mire	rát-tle	rúf-fle
pów-der	quá-ker	rá-ven	rúg-ged
pów-er	quálm-ish	ráv-ness	rú-in
prác-tice	quár-rel	réad-er	rú-ler
prác-tise	quár-ry	ré-al	rúm-ble
prát-tle	quár-ter	réap-er	rúm-mage
pré-cept	qué-ry	réa-son	rúm-mer
préf-ace	quíb-ble	réb-el	rú-mour
			rúm-ple

rúm-ple	scán-dal	shám-bles	síng-ing
rúnd-let	scár-let	sháme-ful	síng-er
rún-ning	scát-ter	sháme-less	sín ^{ll} -gle
rúp-ture	schól-ar	shá-pen	sí-rens
rúf-tick	sci-ence	shápe-less	sir-name
rúf-ty	scóf-fer	shárp-en	síi-ter
	scól-lop	shárp-er	síx-ty
Sáb-bath	scórn-ful	shát-ter	skél-let
sá-ble	scóun-drel	shéar-ing	skíl-ful
sá-bre	scrib-ble	shél-ter	skíp-per
sád-den	scrip-ture	shér-iff	sláck-en
sád-dle	scrú-ple	shér-ry	slán-der
sáfe-ty	scúf-flie	shál-ling	slát-tern
sáf-fron	scúl-ler	shíp-wreck	slá-vish
sáil-or	scúlp-ture	shóck-ing	slée-py
sál-lad	scúr-vy	shórt-en	slíp-pers
sál-ly	séa-son	shót-ten	slí-ver
sál-mon	sé-cret	shóv-el	slóp-py
sált-ish	sée-dy	shóul-der	slóth-ful
sál-vage	séem-ly	shów-er	slúb-ber
sál-ver	sén-ate	shúf-flie	slúg-gard
sám-plar	sén-fes	shút-ters	slúm-ber
sám-ple	sén-tence	shút-tle	slút-tish
sán-dal	sé-quel	síck-en	smél-ling
sán-dy	sér-mon	síck-ness	sinúg-gle
sán-guine	sér-pent	síght-less	smút-ty
sáp-py	sér-vant	síg-nal	snáf-flie
sáth-el	sér-vice	sí-lence	snág-gy
sát-urn	sét-tle	sí-lent	snáp-pers
sá-tyr	séw-et	síl-ver	snéak-ing
sáu-cer	sháb-by	sím-per	snót-ty
sáu-sage	sháck-kle	sím-ple	snúf-fish
scáb-bard	shád-ow	sím-ply	snúf-file
scáf-fold	shág-ged	sín-ew	sóck-et
scám-per	shal-low	sín-ful	sód-den

fóft-en	ftá-ting	fúl-tan	tál-ent
fó-journ	ftát-ure	fúl-try	tál-low
fól-id	ftát-ute	fúm-mer	tál-ly
fór-did	ftéd-fast	fúm-mit	táme-ly
fór-row	ftée-ple	fúm-mons	tám-my
fór-ry	ftéer-age	fún-day	tám-per
fót-ith	ftíc-kle	fún-der	tán-gle
fóund-nefs	ftíf-fen	fún-dry	tánk-ard
fpan"-gle	ftí-fle	fúp-per	tán-fy
fpan-ith	ftill-nefs	fúp-ple	táp-lafh
fpar-row	ftín-gy	fúre-nefs	táp-fter
fpat-ter	ftír-rup	fúre-ty	tár-dy
fpeak-ing	ftóm-ach	fúr-feit	tár-get
fpeech-lefs	ftó-ny	fúr-ly	tár-ry
fpee-dy	ftór-my	fúr-name	tár-tar
fpin-dle	ftó-ry	fúr-vey	táfte-lefs
fpin-net	ftóut-nefs	fwád-dle	tát-tle
fpit-tle	ftrág-gle	fwág-ger	táw-dry
fpite-ful	fttran"-gle	fwál-low	táw-ny
fplín-ter	ftríck-en	fwán-fkin	tél-ler
fport-ing	ftríct-ly	fwár-thy	tém-per
fspot-lefs	ftrí-king	fwéar-ing	tém-peft
fprin-kle	ftrip-ling	fwéat-ing	tém-ple
fpun-gy	ftruc-ture	fwéep-ing	témt-er
fquan-der	ftрум-pet	fwéet-en	tén-ant
fqueám-ith	ftúb-born	fwéet-nefs	tén-der
ftá-ble	ftú-dent	fwél-ling	tér-ras
ftág-ger	ftúr-dy	fwíft-nefs	tér-ror
ftág-nate	fúb-jeft	fwím-ming	téf-ty
ftáll-ed	fúc-cour	fy'f-tem	tét-ter
ftám-mer	fúck-ling	Táb-by	thánk-ful
ftán-difh	fúd-den	tá-ble	thátch-er
ftá-ple	fúf-fer	tác-kle	tháw-ing
ftár-tle	fúl-len	tái-lor	thére-fore
ftáte-ly	fúl-ly		thíck-et
			thíev-ith

L E S S O N XVII.

My Son, ga''-ther Léarn-ing in thy Youth, and thou shalt find Wíf-dom in thine old Age.

Wíf-dom is a góld-en Gár-ment on them that wear her; and her Bands are Links of Gold.

Thou shalt put her on as a Robe of Hón-our; and she shall be ún-to thee as a Crown of Joy.

Héark-en ún-to her and she will teach thee; ap-pl'y thy Mind to her Cóun-cils, and thou shalt be-cóme prí-dent.

L E S S O N XVIII.

Strive not with a mígh-ty Man, lest thou fall ín-to his Hands.

Néi-ther strive with a Man that is full of Talk, nor heap thou Wood up-ón his Fire.

Ré-joice not ó-ver thy gréat-est Foe bé-ing dead; as knów-ing that thou thy self must die.

Def-píse not the Dif-cóurse of the Wíse, but ac-quáint thy self with their Sáy-ings; for of them thou shalt learn Wíf-dom.

L E S S O N XIX.

Ríse not up in A'n-ger at the Prés-ence of a false Friend, lest he lie in wait to en-tráp thee in thy Words.

Be not Súre-ty a-bóve thy Pów-er; but if thou be Súre-ty, take Care to pay the Debt.

Strive not with an án-gry Man, nor go with him to a lóne-ly Place; for Blood is as no''-thing in his Sight; and where there is no Help, he will op-préss thee.

Con-súlt not with a Fool, for he cán-not keep Cóun-fel.

L E S S O N XX.

Do no fé-cret Thing bé-fore a Strán-ger;
for thou knów-est not what he will bring forth.

Néi-ther ó-pen thy Heart to all Men, lest
some re-quíte thee with an ill Turn.

Give not thy Soul ún-to a lewd Wó-man,
lest she put her Foot up-ón thy Súb-stance.

Meet not with an Hár-lot, lest thou be-
cóme a Prey to her Snares.

L E S S O N XXI.

Look not round a-bóut thee as thou wálk-
est in the Streets of a Cí-ty; néi-ther wán-der
thou in the lóne-ly Plá-ces there-óf.

For- fáke not thy old Friend for a new one:
for a new Friend is as new Wine; when it is
old, thou shalt drink it with Pléa-sure.

E'n-vy not the Gló-ry of a Sín-ner; for thou
knów-est not what will be his End.

L E S S O N XXII.

I will give Thanks ún-to thee O Lord, with
my whole Heart: and I will pro-cláim thy
wón-drous Works.

I will be glad and re-jóice in thee; yea my
Songs will I make of thy Name, O thou most
hígh!

My Foes shall be drív-en back; they shall
fall and pér-ish at thy Prés-ence.

Thou wilt ré-buke the Héa-then, and de-
stróy the Wíck-ed, and put out their Name for
év-er.

L E S S O N XXIII.

O praise the Lord which dwéll-eth in Sí-on, shew the Péo-ple of his Dó-ings.

Have Mêr-cy up-ón me, O Lord, and think of the Trou^{''}-ble which I súf-fer of them that hate me.

The Wíck-ed shall be túrn-ed ín-to Hell ; and all the Péo-ple that for-gét God.

A-ríse, Lord, and let not Man have the úp-per Hand ; let the Héa-then be júdg-ed in thy Sight.

L E S S O N XXIV.

Why stánd-est thou so far off, O Lord ; and hí dest thy Face in the need-ful Time of Trou^{''}-ble.

The Wíck-ed for his own Lust doth op-préss the Poor : let him be tá-ken in the cráf-ty Déal-ings that he hath fore-cást.

His Ways are ál-ways gríev-ous ; thy Júdg-ments are far a-bóve his Sight.

Words of Two Syllables continued.

thíev-ísh	thrób-ing	tím-ber	tíre-some
thím-ble	thúmp-ing	tíme-ly	tí-tle
thínk-ing	thún-der	tínc-ture	tít-ter
thír-ísty	thúrf-day	tín-der	tít-tle
thór-ny	tíck-et	tin ^{''} -gle	tói-let
thórn-back	tíc-kle	tínk-er	tó-ken
thóught-ful	tí-dy	tín-fel	tón-nage
thóu-sand	tíght-en	típ-pet	tóóth-lefs
thréat-en	tíl-lage	típ-ple	tór-ment
thrésh-er	tíl-ler	típ-sey	tór-rent
			tór-ture

tór-ture	trú-ly	út-most	vís-age
tó-tal	trúm-pet	út-ter	vís-it
tót-ter	trún-dle	vá-cant	ví-tal
tóuch-stone	trúf-ty	vá-grant	víx-en
tóuch-wood	túck-er	váin-ly	vó-cal
tów-el	túef-day	vál-ley	vóid-ance
tów-er	tú-lip	vál-id	vó-lant
tówn-ship	túm-ble	ván-ish	vól-ley
trá-ding	túm-bler	ván-quish	vól-ume
tráf-fick	tú-mid	vár-let	vóm-it
trái-tor	tú-mour	vár-nish	vóy-age
trám-mel	tú-mult	vá-ry	vúl-gar
trám-ple	tún-nel	vás-fal	vúl-ture
tréa-cle	túr-bant	vél-vet	
tréa-son	túr-bid	vénd-er	Wá-fer
trea"-sure	túr-key	vén-om	wá-ger
tréa-tise	túr-nip	vén-ture	wág-ging
tréat-ment	túr-ret	vé-nus	wág-gish
tréa-ty	túr-tle	vérb-al	wág-tail
trém-ble	túf-can	vér-dant	wáit-er
trép-id	tú-tor	vér-dict	wáke-ful
tréf-pás	twí-light	vér-ger	wál-let
trí-bune	twínk-ling	vér-juice	wál-low
tríc-kle	ty'-rant	vér-min	wál-nut
trí-fle		vér-fed	wánt-ing
tríg-ger	Um-pire	vés-per	wánt-on
trím-mer	un"-cle	vés-try	wár-fare
tríp-ple	úp-per	víc-ar	wár-like
tríp-ping	úp-right	víc-tor	wár-rant
trí-umph	úp-shot	víg-our	wár-ren
tróop-er	úp-ward	víl-lain	wásh-ing
tró-phy	ú-rine	vínt-ner	wásp-ish
trót-ter	ú-sage	ví-ol	wáste-ful
trú-ant	usé-ful	ví-per	wáth-ful
trúc-kle	úsh-er	vír-gin	wát-tle

wá-ver	wea''-ther	whís-per	wínd-ward
wáy-lay	wéep-ing	whís-tle	wín-ter
wáy-ward	wéigh-ty	whól-some	wís-dom
wéak-en	wél-fare	wíd-ow	wít-nefs
wéal-thy	wét-fhod	wíll-ing	wó-ful
wéa-pon	whéat-en		

Words of Two Syllables, the Accent on the last.

A -Basé	a-gó	ap-proách	Bap-tíze
a-báte	a-lárm	ar-íse	be-cáuse
ab-júre	a-lás	ar-óse	be-heád
a-bóve	a-lért	ar-rést	be-hóld
ab-fúrd	a-líke	ar-rèt	be-neáth
ab-sólve	a-líve	af-cénd	be-númb
ac-cépt	al-lédge	af-cént	be-quést
ac-cúse	al-líes	a-fíde	be-seéch
ac-quáint	al-lót	af-fáult	be-seém
ac-quíit	al-lúde	af-sént	be-sét
ac-quíre	al-lúre	af-sért	be-smóke
ad-hére	a-lóft	af-síst	be-smút
ad-júst	a-lóne	af-súme	be-stír
ad-júre	a-lóng	af-súre	be-stów
ad-mít	a-loóf	af-swáge	be-stríde
ad-více	a-máze	a-stráy	be-tíde
ad-víse	a-ménd	a-stríde	be-tímes
ad-órn	a-múse	at-ténd	be-tráy
af-fáir	an-nóy	at-tést	be-tróth
af-flíct	ap-peál	at-tíre	be-tweên
af-frónt	ap-peár	a-váil	be-wáil
a-gáin	ap-peáse	a-vért	be-wáre
a-gáinft	ap-póint	a-vérse	be-wíth
ag-gréfs	ap-ply'	a-vóid	be-yónd
ag-griève	ap-próve	a-vów	blas-phéme
			Ca-bál

Ca-bál	con-fér	con-tról	de-light
cà-jóle	con-féss	con-véne	de-lúde
cal-cíne	con-fíde	con-vérse	de-mánd
can-ál	con-fíne	con-vért	de-méan
car-bíne	con-fírm	con-véy	de-míse
caf-cáde	con-flíct	con-víct	de-múr
ce-mént	con-fórm	con-vínce	de-múre
col-léct	con-fóund	con-vóy	de-nóunce
com-mánd	con-frónt	cor-réct	de-párt
com-ménce	con-fúte	cor-rúpt	de-pénd
com-ménd	con-géal	cur-tail	de-plóre
com-mít	con-join		de-póse
com-móde	con-jóint	De-báse	de-práve
com-múne	con-júre	de-báte	de-préss
com-páre	con-níve	de-baúch	de-príve
com-pél	con-sént	de-céase	de-púte
com-píle	con-sérve	de-céive	de-ríde
com-pléat	con-sígn	de-cíde	de-ríve
com-ply'	con-síst	de-cláim	de-scénd
com-pórt	con-sóle	de-cláre	de-scríbe
com-póse	con-sórt	de-clíne	de-fért
com-póund	con-spíre	de-cóy	de-sérve
com-préss	con-stráin	de-crée	de-sígn
com-príle	con-stráint	de-cry	de-síre
com-púte	con-strúct	de-dúct	de-síst
con-céal	con-súlt	de-fáce	de-sólve
con-céit	con-súme	de-fénd	de-spáir
con-céive	con-táin	de-fénse	de-spónd
con-cérn	con-témn	de-fér	de-stróy
con-cért	con-témp	de-fíle	de-téct
con-císe	con-ténd	de-fórm	de-tést
con-clúde	con-tént	de-gráde	de-víse
con-cúr	con-tést	de-grée	de-vóte
con-démn	con-tráct	de-jéct	de-vóur
con-dúct	con-tríve	de-láy	de-vóut

LESSON XXV.

Pre-sérve me, O God ; for in thee do I put my Trust ; for thou art my God, and my Delight is in thee.

The Lot is fál-len ún-to me in a fair Ground ; yea, I have a góod-ly Share.

I have set God ál-ways be-fóre me ; for he is on my right Hand, thére-fore I cán-not fall.

Whére-fore my Heart is glad, and doth re-joíce ; my Flesh ál-fo doth rest in Hope.

LESSON XXVI.

In my Trou"-ble I will call úp-on the Lord ; and cóm-plain ún-to my God.

So shall he hear my Voice out of his hó-ly Tém-ple, and my Com-pláint shall come be-fóre him ; it shall én-ter é-ven ín-to his Ears.

He shall send down from on high to fetch me ; and shall take me out of má-ny Wá-ters.

LESSON XXVII.

O give Thanks ún-to the Lord, and call up-ón his Name ; tell the Péo-ple of his mígh-ty Works.

O let our Songs be of him, and praise him : and let our Tálk-ing be of his wón-drous Acts.

Re-joíce in his hó-ly Name ; and let the Heart of them re-joíce that fear the Lord.

Seek the Lord in his Strength ; seek his Face for év-er.

LESSON XXVIII.

Bléss-ed is the Man that féar-eth the Lord ; and that de-lights in his Stát-utes.

His

His Seed shall be mígh-ty up-ón Earth ; and the Chíl-dren of the Faíth-ful shall be bléss-ed.

Rích-es and Plén-ty shall be in his House ; and his Mér-cy lást-eth for év-er.

He hath gív-en Meat ún-to them that fear him ; he will be év-er mínd-ful of his Próm-ise.

L E S S O N XXIX.

Hear ye Chíl-dren the Ad-více of your Fá-ther, and at-ténd to Knów-ledge.

For I will give you good Dóc-trine, for-sáke not my Law.

For I was my Fá-ther's Son, and tén-der in the Sight of my Mo"-ther.

He taught me ál-fo, and saíd ún-to me, let thine Heart re-táin my Words, keep my Com-mánds, and live.

L E S S O N XXX.

E'n-ter not ín-to the Path of the Wíck-ed ; and go not in the Way of é-vil Men.

A-vóid it, pás not by it, but turn thy Steps from it.

For they sleep not ex-cépt they have done Mís-chief ; and their Sleep is tá-ken a-wáy, un-léfs they cause some to fall.

L E S S O N XXXI.

The Way of the Wíck-ed is as Dárk-ness : they know not at what they stúm-ble.

But the Path of the Just is as the shí-ning Light, that shí-neth more and more ún-to the pér-fect Day.

My Son, at-ténd to my Words, and in-clíne thine Ear ún-to my Sáy-ings.

Let

Let them not de-párt from thy Mind; keep them in the midst of thine Heart.

LESSON XXXII.

Give not Sleep to thine Eyes, nor Slúm-ber to thine Ey'e-lids.

Go to the Ant thou Slúg-gard; pón-der her Ways, and be wise.

How long wilt thou sleep, O Slúg-gard? When wilt thou a-ríse out of thy Sleep?

Yet a lít-tle Sleep, a lít-tle Slúm-ber, a lít-tle more fòld-ing of the Hands to sleep. So fáy-eth the Slúg-gard.

Words of Two Syllables continued.

dif-fúse	dif-join	e-jéct	en-quíre
di-gést	dif-máy	e-lápsé	en-ráge
di-láte	dif-míss	e-láte	en-rích
di-réct	dif-páitch	e-lúde	en-súe
dif-árm	dif-pél	em-bárk	en-táil
dif-búrse	dif-pénse	em-bóss	en-térr
dif-chárgé	dif-pérse	em-plóy	en-thrál
dif-cláim	dif-pláce	en-chánt	en-tíce
dif-clóse	dif-póil	en-clóse	en-thróne
dif-cóunt	dif-pónd	en-cróach	en-tráp
dif-cóurse	dif-póse	en-díte	e-quíp
dif-créet	dif-próve	en-dórse	e-réct
dif-cúss	dif-tíl	en-dúre	es-chéw
dif-dáin	dif-tórt	en-fórcé	es-córt
dif-eáse	dif-tréss	en-gáge	es-póuse
dif-gráce	dif-turb	en-gráve	es-py'
dif-guíse		en-jóy	e-státe
dif-gúft	E-clípse	en-lárgé	es-téem
			e-váde

e-váde	fore-clóse	in-spíre	ob-trúde
e-vént	fore-gó	in-snáre	ob-túse
e-vért	fore-know	in-strúct	oc-cúr
e-vínce	fore-sée	in-tént	op-póse
ex-céed	fore-stáll	in-trigue	op-préfs
ex-cél	fore-téll	in-trúde	or-dáin
ex-cépt		in-trúft	out-bíd
ex-céls	Gal-lóon	in-vént	out-dó
ex-cíte	gen-téel	in-vért	out-léarn
ex-cláim			out-líve
ex-clúde	Im-bálm	Main-táin	out-pás
ex-cúse	im-bárk	ma-túre	out-right
ex-éempt	im-mense	mis-cáll	out-rún
ex-ért	im-mérge	mis-cháncé	out-stríp
ex-hále	im-páil	mis-cóunt	out-wít
ex-háuft	im-páir	mis-déeds	
ex-íst	im-párt	mis-gíve	Par-táke
ex-pánd	im-plánt	mis-háp	per-fórm
ex péet	im-plóy	mis-júdg	per-fúme
ex-pénd	im-pórt	mis-léad	per-háps
ex-pért	im-póse	mis-náme	per-vért
ex-pórt	im-próve	mis-pénd	per-úse
ex-póund	im-púte	mis-prínt	pos-séfs
ex-préfs	im-púre	mis-rúle	post-póne
ex-ténd	in-chánt	mis-táke	pre-fér
ex-tól	in-clúde	mis-téach	pre-fíx
ex-tráct	in-cróach	mis-trúft	pre-páre
ex-tréme	in-fést	mis-úse	pre-ságe
	in-fláme		pre-scribe
Fa-tigue	in-flíct	Ob-jéct	pre-sérve
for-béar	in-fórm	o-blíge	pre-síde
for-bíd	in-fúse	ob-scéne	pre-súme
fore-árm	in-gáge	ob-scúre	pre-ténce
fore-bóde	in-grófs	ob-sérve	pre-ténd
fore-cáft	in-jóin	ob-strúct	pre-vént
			pro-céed

pro-céed	re-gále	re-sérve	suf-pénce
pro-cûre	re-gârd	re-sîgn	suf-pénd
pro-dûce	re-grêt	re-sîst	
pro-fâne	re-jêct	re-sôlve	There-ôn
pro-fûse	re-jóice	re-spêct	there-ôf
pro-jêct	re-jóin	re-stôre	there-wîth
pro-môte	re-lâpse	re-tâin	truf-tée
pro-nôunce	re-lâte	re-târd	
pro-pénse	re-lâx	re-tîre	Un-âpt
pro-pôse	re-lént	re-tréat	un-bâr
pro-pôund	re-liève	re-vénge	un-bénd
pro-têct	re-ly'	re-vére	un-bînd
pro-têst	re-mâin	re-vîle	un-blêst
pro-trâct	re-mârk	re-vôlt	un-bôlt
pro-vîde	re-mînd	re-volve	un-bôrn
	re-môte	re-wârd	un-bought
Re-cîte	re-môve	ro-mânce	un-bound
re-clâim	re-móunt		un-brâce
re-clûse	re-nêw	Se-clûde	un-câse
re-cóil	re-nówn	se-cûre	un-caught
re-córd	re-nôunce	se-dân	un-châin
re-crúit	re-pâir	se-dâte	un-châste
re-cûr	re-pây	se-dûce	un-clâsp
re-déem	re-péat	se-réne	un-clóse
re-dóund	re-pént	sub-lîme	un-cóuth
re-drêfs	re-ply'	sub-mît	un-dó
re-dûce	re-pôse	sub-scribe	un-drêfs
re-fér	re-prînt	sub-sîde	un-dûe
re-fîne	re-próach	sub-sîst	un-fâir
re-flêct	re-próof	sub-vért	un-fît
re-fórm	re-próve	suc-céed	un-fóld
re-frâin	re-pûlse	sup-ply'	un-gîrd
re-fúnd	re-quést	sup-prêfs	un-gîrt
re-fûse	re-quíre	sur-véy	un-glúe
re-gâin	re-sént	sur-róund	un-hâsp
			un-hînge

un-hinge	un-like	un-ripe	un-taught
un-hook	un-load	un-safe	un-tie
un-horse	un-lock	un-say	un-true
un-hurt	un-loose	un-see	un-twist
un-joint	un-made	un-set	un-vail
unite	un-man	un-shod	un-worn
un-knit	un-mask	un-sound	un-yoke
un-known	un-moor	un-spent	up-braid
un-lace	un-paid	un-stop	up-hold
un-lade			

L E S S O N XXXIII.

A náugh-ty Pér-son, and a wick-ed Man,
wálk-eth with a fró-ward Mouth.

He wínk-eth with his Eyes, he spéak-eth
with his Feet, he téach-eth with his Fín-gers.

His Heart is fró-ward, he thínk-eth on Mís-
chief, and he sów-eth Dís-cord.

Thére-fore shall his Rú-in come up-ón him
on a súd-den ; the Lord will def-tróy him, and
he shall find no Súc-cour.

L E S S O N XXXIV.

The wise in Heart will re-céive Ad-více ; but
a prá-ting Fool shall fall.

He that wálk-eth úp-right, walk-éth súre-ly ;
but he that per-vérts his Ways, shall be known.

The Mouth of a just Man is a Well of Life.

Há-tred stír-reth up Strife ; but Love cóv-ers
ve''-ry má-ny Sins.

The Lá-bour of the Just ténd-eth to Life ;
but the Fruit of the Wick-ed to Sin.

L E S S O N XXXV.

He that hí-deth Há-tred with ly'-ing Lips,
and he that spéak-eth Slán-der, is a Fool.

The Tongue of a just Man is as Síl-ver ; but
the Heart of the Wíck-ed is of lít-tle Worth.

The Lips of the Good feed má-ny ; but
Fools die for want of Wís-dom.

The Bléss-ing of the Lord má-keth rich, and
he ádd-eth no Sór-row with it.

L E S S O N XXXVI.

The Fear of the Lord pro-lóngs Days ; but
the Years of the Wíck-ed shall be few.

The Hope of the Just shall be Glád-ness ;
but that of the Wíck-ed shall pér-ish.

The Way of the Lord is Strength to the
U'p-right ; but the Wíck-ed shall not a-bíde
in the Earth.

The Mouth of the Just bríng-eth forth Wís-
dom ; but the fró-ward Tongue shall be cut
out.

L E S S O N XXXVII.

When Pride cóm-eth, then cóm-eth Shame ;
but with the lów-ly, is Wís-dom.

Rích-es pró-fit not in the Day of Wrath ;
but the Just shall es-cápe Death.

When a wíck-ed Man dí-eth, his Hopes
pér-ish ; but the just Man shall not meet
Trou''-ble.

When it gó-eth well with the Just the Ci''-ty
is glad ; and when the Wíck-ed pér-ish, it
shóut-eth.

L E S-

LESSON XXXVIII.

A Fool's Wrath is soon known; but a prudent Man covers Shame.

There is that speaks-eth like the Piercings of a Sword; but the Tongue of the Wise is Health.

There shall no evil happen to the Just: but the Wicked shall be filled with Mischief.

In the Way of Virtue there is Life; and in the Path-way thereof, there is no Death.

LESSON XXXIX.

A soft Answer turns-eth away Wrath; but grievous Words stir up Anger.

The Tongue of the Wise speaks-eth all Things aright; but the Mouth of Fools pours-eth out Folly.

The Lips of the Wise disperse Knowledge; but the Heart of the Foolish doth not so.

Better is a little with the Fear of the Lord, than great Treasure and Trouble therewith.

LESSON XL.

The Thoughts of the Wicked are hateful to the Lord; but the Words of the Just are pleasant.

The Lord is far from the Wicked; but he hears-eth the Prayers of the Godly.

The Light of the Eyes maketh the Heart glad; and good Reports the Bones fat.

The Fear of the Lord is Wisdom; and to be humble is better than to have Riches and Honour.

TABLE the FIRST.

Words of Three Syllables, the Accent on the First.

A 'b-dic-ate	bál-an-cing	ca''-su-al
áb-ro-gate	bán-ish-ment	ca''-su-ist
áb-so-lute	bár-bar-ous	cát-a-logue
ác-cid-ent	bár-ris-ter	cá-ve-at
ác-cur-ate	bát-tle-ment	cél-e-brate
ác-tu-ate	béau-ti-ful	cén-tu-ry
ád-ju-tant	bén-e-fice	cér-ti-fy
ád-vo-cate	bén-e-fit	chám-ber-lain
áf-fa-ble	bíg-got-ry	chám-pi-on
ág-o-ny	blún-der-bufs	chár-ac-ter
á-li-en	blún-der-er	chív-al-ry
ám-bush-ment	blún-der-ing	chy'm-ic-al
ám-nef-ty	boís-ter-ous	chy'm-if-try
ám-or-ous	bót-tom-lefs	cín-na-mon
án-ces-tors	bót-tom-ry	cír-cu-late
án-im-ate	bóun-ti-ful	cír-cum-flex
áp-pe-tite	bríg-an-tine	cír-cum-spect
ár-a-ble	búr-den-some	cír-cum-stance
ár-gu-ment	búr-gla-ry	clám-or-ous
ár-mo-ry	bú-ri-al	cláf-fic-al
ár-ro-gant		clém-en-cy
át-trib-ute	Cáb-in-et	cóg-ni-zance
áv-ar-ice	cál-cul-ate	cól-o-ny
áu-dit-or	cáp-it-al	cóm-e-dy
áu-gu-ry	cáp-tiv-ate	cóm-ic-al
áu-tho-rize	cár-din-al	cóm-fort-lefs
	cáre-ful-ly	cóm-pa-ny
Báck-ward-ness	cár-nal-ly	cóm-pe-tent
báil-a-ble	cár-pen-ter	cóm-pli-ment
		cón-cu-bine

con"-cu-bine	cú-bic-al	ém-per-or
cón-fer-ence	cú-cum-ber	ém-pha-sis
cón-fid-ence	cúl-pa-ble	ém-u-late
cón-gru-ous	cúl-tiv-ate	én-e-my
cón-ju-gal	cú-ri-ous	én-er-gy
con"-quer-or	cús-to-dy	én-ter-prize
cón-se-crate		éf-tim-ate
cón-se-quence	Dé-cen-cy	év-id-ent
cón-so-nant	dél-ic-ate	éx-cel-lence
cón-sa-ble	dép-u-ty	éx-cel-lent
cón-stan-cy	dér-o-gate	éx-cre-ment
cón-sti-tute	des-per-ate	éx-e-cute
cón-tra-ry	dés-ti-ny	éx-er-cise
cón-ver-sant	dés-ti-tute	éx-pi-ate
cóp-ul-ate	dét-ri-ment	éx-tir-pate
cór-mo-rant	dé-vi-ate	
cór-on-er	dí-a-dem	Fáb-ul-ous
cór-por-al	di-a"-logue	fác-ul-ty
cór-pul-ent	dí-a-per	faíth-ful-ly
cóft-li-ness	díf-cip-line	fál-la"-cy
cót-a-ges	díf-so-lute	fér-ven-cy
cóun-sel-lor	dóc-u-ment	fés-tiv-al
cóun-te-nance	dów-a-ger	fír-ma-ment
cóun-ter-feit	drá-pe-ry	fif-tu"-la
cóun-ter-pane	dúl-cim-er	fóol-ish-ness
cóurt-li-ness	dú-ra-ble	fop-pe"-ry
cráft-i-ness		fór-ti-fy
cred-i"-ble	E'b-o-ny	fór-ward-ness
créd-it-or	éd-u-cate	fránk-in-cense
crím-in-al	él-e-gant	fráa-dul-ent
crít-ic-al	él-e-ment	frúc-ti-fy
cróc-o-dile	él-e-phant	fún-da-ment
crú-ci-fy	él-e-vate	fú-ner-al
crú-di-ty	él-o-quence	fú-ri-ous
crú-el-ty	ém-in-ent	fúr-nit-ure
		fúr-ther-ance

fúr-ther-ance	ín-fa-my	máin-te-nance
	ín-fan-cy	mán-age-ment
Gal-le ^{ll} -ry	ín-fin-ite	mán-u-al
gár-den-er	ín-flu-ence	mán-u-script
gár-if-on	ín-ner-most	már-in-er
gén-er-al	ín-no-cent	máf-cu-line
gén-er-ate	ín-so-lent	máf-sa-cre
gén-er-ous	ín-stant-ly	mél-o-dy
gén-tle-man	ín-stru-ment	mém-o-ry
gén-u-ine	ín-ter-course	mén-dic-ant
glút-ton-ous	ín-ter-est	mén-stru-ous
gór-ge-ous	ín-ter-val	mér-chan-dize
gów-ern-or	ín-ter-view	mín-er-al
grád-u-ate	ín-tim-ate	mín-if-ter
	ín-tric-ate	mír-a-cle
Hánd-ker-chief	ín-vo-cate	mód-er-ate
hár-bin-ger	jóc-ul-ar	món-u-ment
hár-mo-ny	jús-ti-fy	móun-te-bank
hér-e-fy		móurn-ful-ly
hér-e-tic	Kíl-der-kin	mú-sic-al
hér-it-age	kínf-wo-man	mú-ta-ble
híd-e-ous		mú-tu-al
hínd-er-most	Lár-ce-ny	my ^f -te-ry
híf-to-ry	leg-a ^{ll} -cy	
húf-band-ry	lép-ro-fy	Nár-ra-tive
húf-band-man	lév-er-et	nát-u-ral
hy ^p -o-crite	lib-er-al	néth-er-most
	lib-er-tine	níght-in-gale
I ^d -dle-ness	lí-o-ness	nóm-in-ate
íg-no-rant	lú-na-tic	nót-a-ble
ím-it-ate	lú-na-cy	nó-ta-ry
ím-ple-ment		no-ti ^{ll} -fy
ím-po-tent	Má-ce-rate	nóv-el-ty
ím-pre-cate	má-gif-trate	nóur-ish-ment
ím-pu-dent	mág-ni-fy	nú-mer-ous
	D	nún-ne-ly

EASY LESSONS,
Of Words not exceeding Three Syllables.

LESSON I.

WI'SDOM lifteth up him that is of low
Degrée, and máketh him sit among
great Men.

Comménd not a Man for his Béauty; nei-
ther abhór a Man for his óutward Appearance.

Boast not of thy Clóathing and Ráiment;
and exált not thy self in the Day of Hónour;
for the Works of the Lord are wónderful, and
his Works among Men are hídden.

LESSON II.

Wine is a Mócker, strong Drink is ráving;
and whoéver is deceived thereby' is not wise.

The Fear of the King, is as the róaring of a
Líon; whoéver provóketh him to A'nger, sin-
neth agáinst his own Soul.

It is an Hónour for a Man to cease from
Strife; but every Fool will be méddling.

LESSON III.

Be not thou énvíous agáinst the Wícked,
neíther des'ire to be with them.

For their Heart stúdieth to déstroy; and
their Lips talk of Míschief.

Through Wísdóm is an House búilded, and
by Understánding it is estáblish'd.

A wíse Man is strong; yea, a Man of Knów-
ledge incréaseth strength.

LES-

LESSON IV.

Go not forth hástily to strive, lest thou know not what to do in the End thereof, when thy Neighbour hath put thee to Shame.

Debáte thy Cause with thy Néighbour himself, and discóver not a Sécret to anóther.

Lest he that héareth it put thee to Shame, and thine I'nfamy turn not away.

LESSON V.

He that devíseth to do E'vil, shall be called a mischievous Pérsón.

If thou faint in the Day of Tróuble, thy Strength is small.

Wísdom is too high for a Fool; he ópeneth not his Mouth in the Gate.

The Thought of Fólly is Sin; and the Scórner is háteful to the Wife.

Rejóice not when thine E'nemy fálleth, and let not thine Heart be glad when he stúmbleth.

LESSON VI.

If thine E'nemy be húngry, give him Bread to eat; and if he be thírsty, give him Wáter to drink.

For thou shalt heap Coals of Fire upon his Head, and the Lord shall rewárd thee.

As cold Wátters to a thírsty Soul, so is good News from a dístant Cóuntry.

He that hath no Rule over his own Spírit, is like a Cíty that is bróken down, and without Walls.

LESSON VII.

Boast not thy self of to-mórrow; for thou knówest not what a Day may bring forth.

Let anóther Man praise thee, and not thy self; a Stránger, and not thine own Lips.

Faithful are the Wounds of a Friend; but the Kísses of an E'nemy are decéitful.

Iron shárpneeth Iron; so a Man shárpneeth the Cóuntenance of his Friend.

LESSON VIII.

He that wálketh uprightly shall be sáved; but he that is pervérse in his Ways, shall fall at once.

He that tílleth his Land, shall have plénty of Bread; but he that fólloweth after vain Pér-sons, shall have Póverty enóugh.

He that hásteth to be rich hath an evil Eye, and consíders not that Póverty shall come upón him.

He that fláttreth his Néighbour, spréadeth a Net for his own Feet.

Words of Three Syllables continued.

nún-ne-ry

ór-a-cle

pár-a-phrase

ór-a-tor

pár-a-síte

O'b-lig-ate

ór-na-ment

péd-a-gogue

ób-se-quy

ór-tho-dox

pén-al-ty

ób-so-lete

ó-ver-sight

pén-e-trate

ób-stá''-cle

óut-ward-ly

pén-u-ry

ób-stin-ate

pér-ju-ry

óc-ul-ist

Pá-pa-cy

pér-pe-trate

óm-in-ous

pár-a-dise

pér-se-cute

óp-er-ate

pár-a-dox

pés-til-ence

óp-po-síte

pár-a-graph

pét-ul-ant

óp-ul-ent

pár-al-lel

pí-e-ty

pín-na-cle

pín-na-cle	rém-e-dy	fúf-fo-cate
plen-ti"-ful	rép-ro-bate	fúf-fra-gan
pó-et-ry	rét-ro-grade	fúm-ma-ry
pól-i-cy	rév-er-end	fúp-ple-ment
pól-it-ic	ríb-al-dry	fúf-te-nance
pón-der-ous	ríght-e-ous	fy'/c-a-more
póp-ul-ar	rív-ul-et	fy'/c-o-phant
póp-ul-ous	róy-al-ty	fy'/l-lo-gism
poi-fi"-ble	rú-di-ments	fy'/m-pa-thise
pó-ten-tate	rú-min-ate	fy'/n-a-gogue
póv-er-ty		
prác-tic-al	Sác-ra-ment	Tém-po-rize
pré-am-ble	fál-a-ry	tén-den-cy
prél-a-cy	fár-a-band	tén-der-ness
prév-a-lent	fát-if-fy	tés-ta-ment
prín-cip-al	fã-vo-ry	tít-u-lar
prís-on-er	scríp-tu-ral	tól-er-ate
prív-il-ege	scrú-pul-ous	trác-ta-ble
prób-a-ble	fé-cre-cy	tréach-er-ous
pród-i-gy	féc-ul-ar	túr-bul-ent
próf-lig-ate	fén-su-al	túr-pen-tine
próp-a-gate	fép-a-rate	ty'-ran-nize
próp-er-ly	fér-vit-or	
próp-er-ty	fév-er-al	Vá-can-cy
próp-e-cute	fín-if-ter	vác-u-um
próp-e-lyte	fít-u-ate	vág-a-bond
próp-per-ous	flíp-pe-ry	vé-he-ment
próp-tit-ute	fóph-if-ter	vén-e-ry
próv-en-der	for-ce"-ry	vén-om-ous
púnc-tu-al	spéc-ta-cle	vén-tur-ed
pún-ish-ment	stíg-ma-tize	vét-e-ran
	strát-a-gem	víc-to-ry
Rád-ic-al	stráw-ber-ry	víl-lai-ny
ráv-en-ous	strén-u-ous	ví-o-late
rec-om-pence	fúb-se-quent	

U'-fu-al	Wáy-fa-ring	wón-der-ful
ú-fur-er	wick-ed-nefs	wórk-man-ship
ú-fu-ry	wid-ow-er	wrétch-ed-ly
	wíl-der-nefs	wrétch-ed-nefs

TABLE the SECOND.

Words of Three Syllables, accented on the Second.

A -Bán-don	ap-póint-ment	con-trib-ute
a-ból-ish	ap-prén-tice	con-trí-vance
a-bór-tive	af-fáf-fin	cor-réc-tor
a-bún-dance	af-sém-ble	cor-rúpt-nefs
a-bú-five	af-tón-ish	
ac-cép-tance	a''-tone-ment	De-cán-ter
ac-cóm-plish	at-tén-tive	de-crép-id
ac-knów-ledge	at-tór-ney	de-có-rum
ac-quáint-ance	au-thén-tic	de-fén-five
ac-quáint-ed		de-fí-ance
ad-món-ish	Bal-có-ny	de-lin''-quent
ad-ván-tage		de-lív-er
ad-vén-ture	Ca-thé-dral	de-mól-ish
ad-ví-sing	clan-dés-tine	de-món-strate
ad-vów-son	co-é-qual	de-pár-ture
a-grée-ment	co-hé-rent	dic-tá-tor
al-bé-it	com-pórt-ment	dim-ín-ish
al-lów-ance	con-fís-cate	dis-áf-ter
al-mígh-ty	con-jéc-ture	dis-cí-ple
a-máze-ment	con-júnc-ture	dis-cóv-er
an-nóy-ance	con-fíd-er	dis-fíg-ure
a-párt-ment	con-súmp-tive	dis-hón-est
a-póf-tate	con-tém-plate	dis-hón-our
ap-pár-el	con-tént-ment	dis-quí-et
		dis-sém-ble

dis-fém-ble	in-cár-nate	pre-cé-dent
dis-tínct-ly	in-cén-tive	pré-súmp-tive
dis-tríb-ute	in-chánt-ment	pro-híb-it
div-í-ner	in-cló-fure	
div-órce-ment	in-clú-five	Re-lín-quish
di-úr-nal	in-cúl-cate	re-máinder
do-més-tic	in-cúm-bent	re-mém-ber
	in-dúl-gence	re-plén-ish
E-lév-en	in-dúl-gent	re-plév-in
em-bár-go	in-fér-nal	re-fém-ble
em-béz-zle	in-fést-ing	
em-brói-der	in-fórm-er	Se-qués-ter
e-mér-gent	in-háb-it	spec-tá-tor
em-plóy-ment	in-hé-rent	sub-mís-sive
en-ám-el	in-híb-it	
en-cóunt-er	in-fíp-id	tes-tá-tor
en-cóur-age	in-tan"-gle	to-bác-co
en-déav-our	in-tér-nal	trans-pá-rent
e-nér-vate	in-tér-pret	tri-bú-nal
en-lárge-ment	in-tés-tate	
en-ví-ron	in-tés-tine	Un-cóv-er
e-pís-tle	in-trín-sic	un-é-qual
es-táb-lish	in-vál-id	un-frúit-ful
e-tér-nal	in-véi-gle	un-gód-ly
ex-híb-it		un-hó-ly
ex-tér-nal	Ma-líg-nant	un-léarn-ed
ex-tín-guish	ma-tér-nal	un-rú-ly
	me-chán-ic	un-skíl-ful
Fan-tás-tic		un-stá-ble
for-béar-ance	Ob-sérv-ance	un-thánk-ful
for-bíd-den	oc-cúr-rence	un-time-ly
I-dé-a	of-fénd-ed	un-wór-thy
il-lús-trate	of-fén-five	u-tén-fil
im-bél-lish	out-lánd-ish	vice-gé-rent
im-mór-tal		vice-ré-gent
im-póst-hume	Pome-grán-ate	vin-díc-tive

TABLE the THIRD.

Words of Three Syllables, accented on the Last.

A C-qui-éfce	In-ter-céde	re-con-cíle
al-a-móde	in-ter-cépt	re-in-fórcé
am-buf-cáde	in-ter-chángo	rep-ar-tée
ap-per-táin	in-ter-sére	re-pre-hénd
ap-pre-hénd	in-ter-jéct	
	in-ter-lárd	Sev-en-téen
Cav-al-cáde	in-ter-lópe	
cir-cum-scribe	in-ter-mít	There-un-tó
cir-cum-vént	in-ter-míx	there-up-ón
com-pre-hénd		
cor-ref-pónd	O-ver-chárgé	Un-der-míne
coun-ter-mánd	o-ver-laíd	un-der-ftánd
coun-ter-míne	o-ver-páft	un-der-wént
coun-ter-vaíl	o-ver-fpréad	vi-o-lín
	o-ver-táke	vol-un-téer
Dis-al-lów	o-ver-túrn	
dis-an-núl	o-ver-whélm	Where-with-ál
dis-ap-póint		
dis-ap-próve	Re-col-léct	Yef-ter-níght

A Table of Words of more than One Syllable ending in tion, cion, sion, tial, cial, cian, tious, cious, tient, cient; each of which making but one Sound or Syllable; it is therefore the Opinion of the best Judges of the English Language, that those Terminations should not be divided into Two Syllables, as heretofore: and even the same when they happen in the Middle of a Word; it being far more easy for Children, and much less Trouble to the Teacher. All the Words properly accented.

Note, That the Teacher must inform the Scholar that tion, cion sion, sounds shun, either in the Middle, or at End of the Words; the ti, ci, and si, like sh; therefore tial, cial, sound shal; cian like shan; tious and cious, like shus; tient and cient, like shent.

Words of Two Syllables on the foregoing Terminations.

A 'C-tion	pó-tion	frác-tious
fúnc-tion	féc-tion	grá-cious
mán-sion	Már-tial	fpá-cious
mó-tion	pár-tial	fpé-cious
nó-tion	spe''-cial	A'n-cient
óp-tion	cáp-tious	pá-tient
pór-tion	fác-tious	quó-tient

Words of Three Syllables.

A D-óp-tion	dis-cús-sion	pre-scríp-tion
af-féc-tion	dis-fén-sion	pro-pór-tion
af-flíc-tion	dis-tínc-tion	Re-jéc-tion
af-pér-sion	E-jéc-tion	re-lá-tion
at-trác-tion	e-léc-tion	re-tén-tion
at-tén-tion	e-rúp-tion	Sub-jéc-tion
au-spi''-cious	es-sén-tial	sub-scríp-tion
Ces-sá-tion	ex-ác-tion	sub-trác-tion
col-lá-tion	ex-clú-sion	sub-vér-sion
com-mís-sion	ex-pán-sion	suc-cés-sion
com-pás-sion	ex-prés-sion	Trans-lá-tion
com-púl-sion	ex-púl-sion	Va-cá-tion
con-cép-tion	ex-tór-tion	vex-á-tion
con-clú-sion	ex-trác-tion	Cap-á-cious
con-fés-sion	Foun-dá-tion	con-tén-tious
con-júnc-tion	Im-mér-sion	De-fi''-cient
con-itrúc-tion	im-prés-sion	de-li''-cious
con-súmp-tion	in-júnc-tion	Es-pe''-cial
con-tén-tion	in-scríp-tion	es-sén-tial
con-vér-sion	in-vén-tion	Fal-lá-cious
con-víc-tion	ir-rúp-tion	Im-pár-tial
con-vúl-sion	lus''-ciouf-ness	im-pá-tient
cor-rée-tion	Nar-rá-tion	Li-cén-tious
cor-rúp-tion	Ob-jéc-tion	lo-gi''-cian
cre-á-tion	ob-lá-tion	Mu-fi''-cian
De-cóc-tion	ob-strúc-tion	Op-ti''-cian
de-féc-tion	op-prés-sion	Phy-fi''-cian
de-jéc-tion	o-rá-tion	pro-vín-cial
de-scríp-tion	Per-féc-tion	Sub-stán-tial
de-strúc-tion	pol-lú-tion	suf-fi''-cient
de-trác-tion	pre-díc-tion	suf-pi''-cion
de-vó-tion		

L E S S O N IX.

Who can find a virtuous Wóman? for her Price is above Rúbies.

The Heart of her Húsband doth sáfely trust in her, so that he shall have no need of Spoil.

She will do him Good, and not E'vil, all the Days of her Life.

She ríseth yet while it is álso Night, and gívetH Meat to her Hóushold, and a Pórtion to her Máidens.

L E S S O N X.

A virtuous Wóman is crówned with Hónour, and she shall rejoyce in Time to come.

She ópeneth her Mouth with Wísdóm, and in her Tongue is the Law of Kíndness.

She lóoketh well to the Ways of her Hóushold, and éateth not the Bread of I'dleness.

Her Children aríse, and call her Bléssed; and her Húsband álso práiseth her.

L E S S O N XI.

When thou wilt do Good, know to whom thou dost it; so shalt thou be thánked for thy Bénéfits.

Do Good to the Gódlý Man, and thou shalt find a Récompence; and if not from him, yet from the Almíghty.

Help the Poor for the Commándments Sake, and turn him not away becaúse of his Póverty.

Lay up thy Tréasure accórding to the Commándments of the Most High; and it shall bring thee more Prófit than Gold.

LESSON XII.

If thou be invited of a mighty Man, withdraw thy self; and so much the more will he invite thee.

Press thou not upon him, lest thou be put back; stand not far off, lest thou be forgotten.

Affect not to be equal unto him in Talk, and believe not his many Words: for with much Discourse will he tempt thee; and, smiling upon thee, will get out thy Secrets.

LESSON XIII.

A labouring Man that is given to Drunkenness shall not be rich; and he that despiseth small Things shall fall by little and little.

Wine and Women will make Men of Knowledge to fall away: and he that cleaveth to Harlots will become impudent.

Moths and Worms shall have him to Heritage; and a bold Man shall be taken away.

LESSON XIV.

The Knowledge of the Commandments of the Lord is the Doctrine of Life; and they that do Things to please him, shall receive the Fruit of the Tree.

If a Servant say to his Master, I will not do as it pleaseth thee, though afterward he doth it, he angreth him that nourisheth him.

A Man may be known by his Looks; and one of Knowledge by his Countenance.

L E S S O N X V.

Flee from Sin as from the Face of a Sérpent; for if thou cómeſt too near it, it will bite thee: the Teeth thereof, are as the Teeth of a Lión.

To térrify and do wrong will waſte Ríches; thus the Houſe of proud Men ſhall be made déſolate.

He that háteth to be repróved, is in the Way of Sínners: but he that féareth the Lord, will répent from his Heart.

L E S S O N X V I.

A ſlóthful Man is compáred to the Filth of a Dúnghill; évery one that takes it up will ſhake his Hands.

An ill-bred Son is the Díſhónour of his Fátther that begát him: and a fóoliſh Dáughter is born to his Lofs.

If Chíldren live hóneſtly, and have where-withál, they ſhall cóver the Báſeneſs of their Párents.

But Chíldren being háughty through Díſdaín and want of Núrture, do ſtain the Nóble-neſs of their Kíndred.

TABLE the FIRST.

Words of Four Syllables, accented on the First.

A 'B-so-lute-ly	cón-tro-ver-sy	lú-min-a-ry
ác-cep-ta-ble	cón-tu-ma-cy	lux-u-ri-ous
ád-ver-fa-ry	cór-po-ral-ly	
ál-a-bas-ter	cór-pu-len-cy	Má-gif-tra-cy
ál-le-go-ry	créd-it-a-ble	mém-o-ra-ble
ám-ic-a-ble		mén-su-ra-ble
án-im-a-ted	E'x-e-cra-ble	mér-ce-na-ry
án-te-cham-ber	éx-e-gen-cy	míl-it-a-ry
ár-bi-tra-ry		míf-er-a-ble
ap-ply''-ca-ble	Fá-vour-a-ble	mód-er-ate-ly
ár-ro-gant-ly	fé-bru-a-ry	món-af-te-ry
áu-dit-o-ry	fíg-ur-a-tive	
	flúc-tu-a-ting	Nát-ur-al-ly
Bár-ba-rouf-ly	fór-mid-a-ble	né-cro-man-cy
bén-e-fit-ing	fór-tun-ate-ly	
	fraú-du-len-cy	O'r-a-to-ry
Cén-su-ra-ble		
cér-e-mo-ny	Gén-er-al-ly	Pér-emp-to-ry
cír-cu-la-ted	gór-man-di-zing	
cír-cum-stan-ces	gów-er-na-ble	Réa-son-a-ble
cóm-fort-a-ble		
cóm-mis-fa-ry	I'm-it-a-tor	Sánc-tu-a-ry
cóm-pa-ra-ble	ín-do-len-cy	féc-re-ta-ry
cóm-pe-ten-cy	ín-tim-a-cy	
cón-fis-ca-ted	ín-ven-to-ry	Táb-er-na-cle
cón-quer-a-ble		
cón-se-quent-ly	Láp-id-a-ry	Vén-er-a-ble
cón-fti-tu-ted	láu-a-tive-ness	vír-tu-ous-ly
cón-sum-ma-ted	lít-er-al-ly	vól-un-ta-ry

TABLE

TABLE the SECOND.

Words of Four Syllables, accented on the Second.

A -Ból-ísh-ment	ca-tás-tro-phe	de-món-strá-ble
a-bún-dant-ly	con-fórm-a-ble	de-pén-den-cy
ac-ces-i''-ble	con-grát-ul-ate	de-pló-ra-ble
ac-cóm-pa-ny	con-fíd-er-ate	de-pré-ci-ate
ac-cóm-plish-ment	con-sís-to-ry	de-sí-ra-ble
ac-cóunt-a-ble	con-sól-id-ate	de-spónd-en-cy
ad-mín-í-ter	con-spíc-u-ous	de-tér-min-ate
ad-vér-tise-ment	con-flít-u-ent	de-tést-a-ble
a-grée-a-ble	con-tám-in-ate	dis-cérn-a-ble
al-lú-min-ate	con-tém-pla-tive	dis-cóv-e-ry
am-bás-sa-dor	con-tél-ta-ble	dis-cóun-te-nance
am-bíg-u-ous	con-tíg-u-ous	dis-cóur-age-ment
an-gél-ic-al	con-tín-u-al	dis-dáin-ful-ly
an-tág-on-í-ist	con-vér-sa-ble	dis-lóy-al-ty
an-típ-a-thy	co-óp-er-ate	dis-pár-age-ment
ap-pér-tin-ence	cor-pó-re-al	dis-pén-la-ry
a-ríth-me-tick	cor-rób-or-ate	dis-sát-is-fy
as-sás-fin-ate	cor-rúpt-a-ble	dis-ú-ni-on
as-tról-o-gy	cu-tá-ne-ous	dog-mát-ic-al
as-trón-o-mer		
at-tén-u-ate	De-bíl-it-ate	E-brí-e-ty
au-thén-tic-al	de-céit-fu!-ness	ef-féct-u-al
	de-fénd-a-ble	ef-fém-in-ate
Be-név-o-lence	de-fín-it-ive	e-láb-or-ate
be-név-o-lent	de-fórm-i-ty	e-léc-to-ral
	de-gén-er-ate	e-léc-to-rate
Cal-ám-it-ous	de-líb-er-ate	e-mác-u-late
ca-mé-le-on	de-liv-er-ance	em-bár-ras-ment
ca-pít-u-late	de-nóm-in-ate	em-bél-lísh-ment
		e-mól-u-ment

e-mól-u-ment	im-mú-ta-ble	Le-gú-min-ous
em-phát-ic-al	im-pén-it-ence	
en-ú-mer-ate	im-pét-u-ous	Mag-nán-im-ous
e-pís-co-pal	im-pí-e-ty	main-tain-a-ble
e-quív-a-lent	im-pla-ca-ble	mé-tróp-o-lis
e-quív-o-cate	im-pól-it-ick	mor-tíf-er-ous
es-táb-lish-ed	im-pór-tun-ate	
e-vác-u-ate	im-pos-si"-ble	Ob-sér-va-ble
e-váp-o-rate	im-póv-er-ish	
eu-ró-pe-an	im-prég-na-ble	Per-pét-u-al
ex-ám-in-ers	im-próve-a-ble	per-pét-u-ate
ex-áf-pe-rate	im-próv-id-ent	per-spíc-u-ous
ex-cés-sive-ness	in-án-im-ate	phil-óf-o-pher
ex-cú-sa-ble	in-áu-gur-ate	phil-óf-o-phy
ex-ón-er-ate	in-cá-pa-ble	pol-lú-ted-ness
ex-pér-im-ent	in-clém-en-cy	pre-cíp-it-ate
ex-tér-min-ate	in-clí-na-ble	pre-déf-tin-ate
ex-tráv-a-gant	in-cón-stan-cy	pro-gén-it-ors
	in-cú-ra-ble	
For-gét-ful-ness	in-dé-cen-cy	Re-cúm-ben-cy
	in-él-e-gant	re-cúr-ren-cy
Ge-óg-ra-phy	in-fát-u-ate	re-déem-a-ble
ge-óm-e-try	in-grát-it-ude	re-dún-dan-cy
ges-tíc-ul-ate	in-háb-it-ant	re-frác-to-ry
	in-hér-it-ance	re-gén-er-ate
Ha-bíl-im-ent	in-sín-u-ate	re-lúc-tan-cy
ha-bít-u-ate	in-tég-ri-ty	re-nú-mer-ate
har-món-ic-al	in-tém-per-ancere	páir-a-ble
	in-tér-pre-ter	re-splén-den-cy
I-dól-a-ter	in-trác-ta-ble	re-stó-ra-tive
i-dól-a-try	in-trép-id-ness	
il-lít-er-ate	in-vál-id-ate	So-li"-cit-or
il-lú-mi-nate	in-véf-tit-ure	So-li"-cit-ous
im-bél-lish-ment	in-vé-ter-ate	
im-mór-tal-ize		

INSTRUCTIONS

INSTRUCTIONS *for behaving in this World
in such a Manner, as will gain us the Love
of GOD, and Esteem of MEN.*

I.

BEWARE of the Man that has no Regard
to his own Reputation, for it is not likely
he should have any for yours.

II.

Be not too forward in talking; neither affect
long Speeches: for it is a difficult Thing to
shoot often, and always to hit the Mark.

III.

Do not any thing but what is Praise-worthy;
neither be puffed up with the Praises of others;
since Men most commonly praise those that are
good to them, rather than those that are good
in themselves.

IV.

Observe always a Decency in all your Ac-
tions; but particularly in your Discourse, where
you are to consider how far it may be enter-
taining: And as you found a Time to begin,
so also you should know when to end.

V.

Endeavour to remove the first Thoughts of
revenging an Injury; lest by not suppressing
your Resentment, you make a civil War within
your own Bosom; and by studying to wound
another, stab yourself.

VI.

VI.

Strive to make your Circumstances as easy as you can ; and then be contented that they are not worse. If your Fortune is not so good as you could wish, be thankful that it is not so bad as it might have been ; and though you are not as happy as you desire, yet remember you are not so miserable as perhaps you deserve.

VII.

Leave future Events to Providence, and think yourself happy that you are obliged to depend on it : For could Men foresee the Good or Evil that befall them, it would take away all prudent Care to obtain the one, and shun the other.

VIII.

When you are in Company, be not so impertinent as to trouble them with the Greatness of your Pedigree, or the many Virtues of your Ancestors ; for it shews that you come not to meet your Friends, but to receive their Homage.

IX.

Let the Man that you would make your Friend, be virtuous ; for an ill Man can neither love long, nor be long loved : And the Friendship of vicious Men may rather be called Conspiracy than Friendship.

X.

Refrain the Company of such as are given to Detraction : To hearken to them patiently, not only shews your Approbation, but also
makes

makes you a Partaker of their Crime, and encourages them in the Continuance of that Vice which all good Men shun them for.

XI.

Virtue and Innocence should always accompany your Diversions, lest what you take for a Cordial should prove a Poison.

XII.

Let your Words agree with your Thoughts, and be followed by your Actions; be careful in your Promises, and just in your Performances: for it is better to do, and not promise; than to promise, and not do: But take heed to be sincere in your Promises, and prudently consider that they exceed not the Reach of your Abilities; for if you promise more than you are able to perform, you become false to yourself, and a Traytor to your Friend.

XIII.

Never make any Person's Fault appear greater than it is; nor your own less: For to excuse yourself, doubles the Fault; and to aggravate another's by Detraction, is making it your own.

XIV.

Though you may be descended from noble Parentage; born to great Estates; dignified with honourable Titles; and endowed with all outward Perfections; yet you cannot (notwithstanding you are possessor of these Advantages) be truly happy, unless Virtue accompany all your Actions.

XV.

XV.

If your Fortune is superfluous, that Superfluity is the Poor's Right : For as God has assign'd it theirs, you rob them of that Right, unless you make them Partakers of it.

XVI.

Be not over talkative of what you know ; lest you be suspected to talk of what you do not know : For notwithstanding that Silence is not always the Mark of a wise Man ; yet Noise and Impertinence certainly discovers the Fool.

XVII.

Whatever your Occupation be, never neglect it to follow Recreation at an inconvenient Season, when it interrupts it : For it is not unlikely, if you neglect your Business to follow your Recreation (which at proper Times is allowable, provided it is not tinctured with Vice) that in Time you will have no Business to follow.

XVIII.

Never value a Man for his Opinion, but esteem him according as his Actions correspond with the Rules of Piety and Justice : For it is his Actions, and not his Conceptions, which render him valuable.

XIX.

Be cautious of what Company you keep, and with whom you enter into Friendships ; for though you are ever so well disposed yourself, and free from Vice and Debauchery, yet, if those

those with whom you frequently converse, are engag'd in a dissolute and wicked Course, it will be almost impossible for you to escape being drawn in with them.

Words of Four Syllables, properly accented.

A B-dic-á-tion	cor-o-ná-tion
ac-cep-tá-tion	cor-po-rá-tion
ad-o-rá-tion	
ad-ul-á-tion	Dec-la-má-tion
af-fec-tá-tion	ded-ic-á-tion
al-le-gá-tion	dem-on-strá-tion
am-pu-tá-tion	dep-u-tá-tion
an-no-tá-tion	des-o-lá-tion
ap-pel-lá-tion	des-per-á-tion
	dis-pen-sá-tion
Cel-e-brá-tion	dis-so-lú-tion
cir-cum-spéc-tion	div-in-á-tion
com-bin-á-tion	dom-in-á-tion
com-pre-hén-sion	
con-de-scén-sion	Ed-u-cá-tion
con-fla-grá-tion	el-o-cú-tion
con-fu-tá-tion	em-u-lá-tion
con-gre-gá-tion	es-tim-á-tion
con-se-crá-tion	ex-e-crá-tion
con-so-lá-tion	ex-e-cú-tion
con-ster-ná-tion	ex-ha-lá-tion
con-stit-ú-tion	ex-hor-tá-tion
con-sult-á-tion	ex-pec-tá-tion
con-tem-plá-tion	ex-pla-ná-tion
con-tra-díc-tion	
con-trib-ú-tion	For-ni-cá-tion
con-ver-sá-tion	

Gen-er-á-tion

Gen-er-á-tion	ref-or-má-tion
	re-lax-á-tion
Hab-it-á-tion	ren-o-vá-tion
	rep-re-hén-sion
Im-it-á-tion	rep-ro-bá-tion
in-clin-á-tion	rep-u-tá-tion
in-flam-má-tion	ref-er-vá-tion
in-ter-céf-sion	ref-o-lú-tion
in-vit-á-tion	ref-to-rá-tion
	ref-ur-réc-tion
La-ment-á-tion	ret-rib-ú-tion
lim-it-á-tion	rev-e-lá-tion
	rev-o-lú-tion
Mis-con-ſtrúc-tion	
mo-der-á-tion	Sal-u-tá-tion
	ſat-iſ-fac-tion
Nav-ig-á-tion	ſep-er-á-tion
nu-mer-á-tion	ſit-u-á-tion
	ſpec-u-lá-tion
Ob-lig-á-tion	ſuſ-fo-cá-tion
ob-ſer-vá-tion	ſu-per-ſcríp-tion
oc-cu-pá-tion	ſup-plic-á-tion
op-er-á-tion	
or-din-á-tion	Tol-er-á-tion
	trib-u-lá-tion
Per-ſe-cú-tion	
per-tur-bá-tion	Ven-er-á-tion
pref-er-vá-tion	vin-dic-á-tion
proc-la-má-tion	vi-o-lá-tion
prop-a-gá-tion	
prov-o-cá-tion	Au-dá-ciouſ-ly
pub-lic-á-tion	
pu-tre-fac-tion	Ben-e-fi"-cial
Rec-ol-léc-tion	Co-ef-fén-tial
	con-tra-díc-tious

con-tra-díc-tious

Pes-til-én-tial
prov-id-én-tial

Ef-fe-cá-cious

Rev-er-én-tial

In-suf-fi^{''}-cient

Words of Five Syllables, properly accented.

AC-cél-er-a-ted
ác-cep-ta-ble-ness
aí-tro-nóm-ic-al

His-tór-ic-al-ly

Ca-pít-u-la-ted
ca-te-chét-ic-al
cer-e-mó-ni-ous
cir-cúm-fer-en-ter
clim-ac-tér-ic-al
com-mú-nic-a-tive
con-féd-er-a-cy

I-dol-a-trí-zing
il-lú-min-a-ting
im-a-gin-á-tive
im-mo-bíl-i-ty
im-mo-rál-i-ty
im-pén-it-en-cy
im-per-cep-ti^{''}-ble
im-por-tú-ni-ty
im-póv-er-ish-ment
im-pro-prí-e-ty

De-gén-er-a-cy
de-nom-in-á-tor
de-tér-min-a-ble
dis-a-grée-a-ble
dis-cóv-er-a-ble
dis-tín-guish-a-ble

in-civ-íl-i-ty
in-cóm-pa-ra-ble
in-con-sís-ten-cy
in-de-clí-na-ble
in-dis-sól-va-ble
in-ge-nú-i-ty
in-háb-it-a-ble
in-nú-mer-a-ble
in-tér-pret-a-ble
in-tól-er-a-ble

Ec-cle-si-ás-tick
ef-fém-in-a-cy
el-e-mén-ta-ry
e-quív-o-cal-ly

Me-tro-pól-it-an
Mis-cel-lá-ne-ous
mis-un-der-stánd-ing

For-tif-í-a-ble

Ge-o-gráph-ic-al

Per-pen-díc-ul-ar

Words of Five and Six Syllables.

A -Bom-in-á-tion	For-tif-ic-á-tion
ac-com-mo-dá-tion	fruc-tif-ic-á-tion
ad-min-ist-rá-tion	
an-im-ad-vér-sion	Glo-rif-ic-á-tion
af-faf-fin-á-tion	grat-if-ic-á-tion
af-fev-er-á-tion	
	In-ter-pre-tá-tion
Cap-it-ul-á-tion	in-ter-ro-gá-tion
cir-cum-lo-cú-tion	
com-mem-o-rá-tion	Mod-if-ic-á-tion
com-mu-nic-a-tion	mor-tif-ic-á-tion
con-sid-er-á-tion	
con-tin-u-á-tion	Nat-u-ral-iz-á-tion
cor-rob-o-rá-tion	
	Pre-def-tin-á-tion
De-lib-er-á-tion	pro-cra-stin-á-tion
de-nom-in-á-tion	pu-rif-ic-á-tion
de-ter-min-á-tion	
dil-ap-id-á-tion	Qual-if-ic-á-tion
dis-con-tin-u-á-tion	
dis-sim-ul-á-tion	Rat-if-ic-á-tion
	re-cap-it-ul-á-tion
Ed-if-ic-á-tion	rec-om-mend-á-tion
e-jac-ul-á-tion	re-gen-er-á-tion
e-quiv-o-cá-tion	rep-re-sen-tá-tion
e-rad-ic-á-tion	
e-vac-u-á-tion	Sanc-tif-ic-á-tion
e-vap-or-á-tion	fig-nif-ic-á-tion
ex-am-in-á-tion	fo-lem-niz-á-tion
ex-as-per-á-tion	
ex-com-mu-ni-cá-tion	Trans-fig-ur-á-tion
ex-pos-tul-á-tion	
ex-ten-u-á-tion	

A TABLE of NUMBERS and FIGURES.

NUMBERS are commonly expressed either by the following seven Roman Capital Letters, I. V. X. L. C. D. M. which are called Numerals; or by the following nine Characters, which are called Figures, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9; and the 0, which is a Cypher.

Which Letters and Figures signify as follow:

I. One.	1. one.	I.
V. Five.	2. two.	II.
X. Ten.	3. three.	III.
L. Fifty.	4. four.	IV.
C. One Hundred.	5. five.	V.
D. Five Hundred.	6. six.	VI.
M. A Thousand.	7. seven.	VII.
	8. eight.	VIII.
	9. nine.	IX.
	0. nothing.	
	10. ten.	X.
	11. eleven.	XI.
	12. twelve.	XII.
	13. thirteen.	XIII.
	14. fourteen.	XIV.
	15. fifteen.	XV.
	16. sixteen.	XVI.
	17. seventeen.	XVII.
	18. eighteen.	XVIII.
	19. nineteen.	XIX.
	20. twenty.	XX.
	21. twenty-one.	XXI.
	22. twenty-two	XXII.

23. twenty-three.	XXIII.
24. twenty-four.	XXIV.
25. twenty-five.	XXV.
26. twenty-six.	XXVI.
27. twenty-seven.	XXVII.
28. twenty-eight.	XXVIII.
29. twenty-nine.	XXIX.
30. thirty.	XXX.
31. thirty-one.	XXXI.
32. thirty-two.	XXXII.
33. thirty-three.	XXXIII.
34. thirty-four.	XXXIV.
35. thirty-five.	XXXV.
36. thirty-six.	XXXVI.
37. thirty-seven.	XXXVII.
38. thirty-eight.	XXXVIII.
39. thirty-nine.	XXXIX.
40. forty.	XL.
41. forty-one.	XLI.
42. forty-two.	XLII.
43. forty-three.	XLIII.
44. forty-four.	XLIV.
45. forty-five.	XLV.
46. forty-six.	XLVI.
47. forty-seven.	XLVII.
48. forty-eight.	XLVIII.
49. forty-nine.	XLIX.
50. fifty	L.
51. fifty-one.	LI.
52. fifty-two.	LII.
53. fifty-three.	LIII.
54. fifty-four.	LIV.
55. fifty-five.	LV.
56. fifty-six.	LVI.
57. fifty-seven.	LVII.

58. fifty-eight.	LVIII.
59. fifty-nine.	LIX.
60. sixty.	LX.
61. sixty-one.	LXI.
62. sixty-two.	LXII.
63. sixty-three.	LXIII.
64. sixty-four.	LXIV.
65. sixty-five.	LXV.
66. sixty-six.	LXVI.
67. sixty-seven.	LXVII.
68. sixty-eight.	LXVIII.
69. sixty-nine.	LXIX.
70. seventy.	LXX.
71. seventy-one.	LXXI.
72. seventy-two.	LXXII.
73. seventy-three.	LXXIII.
74. seventy-four.	LXXIV.
75. seventy-five.	LXXV.
76. seventy-six.	LXXVI.
77. seventy-seven.	LXXVII.
78. seventy-eight.	LXXVIII.
79. seventy-nine.	LXXIX.
80. eighty.	LXXX.
81. eighty-one.	LXXXI.
82. eighty-two.	LXXXII.
83. eighty-three.	LXXXIII.
84. eighty-four.	LXXXIV.
85. eighty-five.	LXXXV.
86. eighty-six.	LXXXVI.
87. eighty-seven.	LXXXVII.
88. eighty-eight.	LXXXVIII.
89. eighty-nine.	LXXXIX.
90. ninety.	XC.
91. ninety-one.	XCI.
92. ninety-two.	XCII.

93. ninety-three.	XCIII.
94. ninety-four.	XCIV.
95. ninety-five	XCV.
96. ninety-six.	XCVI.
97. ninety-seven.	XCVII.
98. ninety-eight.	XCVIII.
99. ninety-nine.	XCIX.
100. one hundred.	C.
200. two hundred.	CC.
300. three hundred.	CCC.
400. four hundred.	CCCC.
500. five hundred.	D.
600. six hundred.	DC.
700. seven hundred.	DCC.
800. eight hundred.	DCCC.
900. nine hundred.	DCCCC.
1000. one thousand.	M.
1757. one thousand seven hundred fifty-seven.	MDCCLVII.

A TABLE of Words which are accented on the First Syllable when they signify the Name of a Thing; but on the last Syllable when they signify an Action. The First a Noun the Second a Verb.

NOUNS.

TO be A'bsent.
 An A'ccent.
 An A'ttribute.
 A Cément.
 A Cóllect.
 A Cómound.

VERBS.

To absént.
 To accént.
 To attríbute.
 To cemént.
 To colléct.
 To compóund.

A Cónflict.	To confliét.
A Cóncert.	To concért.
A Cónsort.	To consórt.
A Cóntest.	To contést.
A Cóntract.	To contráct.
A Cónvert.	To convért.
A Désert.	To desért.
A Férment.	To fermént.
Fréquent.	To frequént.
I'ncense.	To incénse.
An O'bject.	To objéct.
A Prémise.	To premíse.
A Présent.	To presént.
A Projéct.	To projéct.
A Rébel.	To rebel.
A Récord.	To recórd.
The Réfuse.	To refúse.
A Súbject.	To subjéct.
A Tórmént.	To tormént.
An U'nite.	To únite.

Note, That Words derived from these Verbs, are accented as the Verbs are themselves; as, to fermént, ferménted, ferménting, ferménteth; or as, colléct, collécted, collécteth, collécting, a Colléctor, &c.

TABLE of Words pronounced different Ways, when they are used in different Senses.

A N Abúse, or Injury.	To abúse, or do Injury.
A Bow, to shoot with.	To bow, or salute, or bend.
Close, or near.	To close, or shut.
Cónjure, or raise Spirits.	To conjúre, to beseech a Person.

Crowd, a Throng of People.	To crow, like a Cock.
Gallant, brave.	A Gallant, or Suiter.
Job, a Name.	A Job, of Work.
Lead, a Metal.	To lead, or guide.
A Minute, Part of an Hour.	Minute, or small.
Muse, to think.	Muse, or Song.
To Read, a Book.	To have read.
Sow, a Female Hog.	To sow, Seed or Corn.
To tear, in Pieces.	A Tear in weeping.
Use, or Interest.	To use, or employ.
Wo'nt, will not.	Wont, accustomed.

TABLE of Words nearly alike in Sound, but different in Spelling and Signification.

A'BEL, Cain's Brother.	Alláy, to asswáge, diminish.
A'ble, powerful.	Allóy, of Metal.
A'ccidence, a Book.	A'lley, anárrow Pássage.
A'ccidents, Chánces.	Ally', a Confédérate.
Accómp't, Réckoning.	Allów'd, gránted.
Accóunt, Estéem.	Alóud, with a great Noise.
A'chor, a Válley.	A'ltar, for a Sácrifice.
A'cre, of Land.	A'lter, or Change.
Advíce, Cóuncil.	Ant, a Písmire.
Advíse, to cóunsel.	Aunt, an U'ncle's Wife.
Ale, to drink.	Are, the plúral of am.
Ail, máíady.	Air, which we breathe.
All, évery one.	Heir, the éldest Son.
Awl, to bore Holes.	Ear, Part of the Head.
A'lehoof, an Herb.	E'er, as soon as, before.
Alóof, at a Dístance.	E'rrand,

E'rrand, *a Méſſage.*
 A'rrant, *notórious.*
 A'rراس, *Hángings.*
 Hárraſs, *to be tróuble-
 ſome.*
 Aícént, *góing up.*
 Aſſént, *Agrément.*
 Aſſiſtance, *Help.*
 Aſſiſtants, *Hélpers.*
 Aúgur, *a Soothſáyer.*
 Aúgre, *to bore Holes.*
 Axe, *to cleave with.*
 Ácts, *Deeds.*
 Bácon, *Hog's Fleſh.*
 Báken, *báked.*
 Béacon, *to give Nótice.*
 Béckon, *with the Fínger.*
 Bail, *a Súrety.*
 Bale, *of Cloth, or Silk.*
 Bald, *with Hair.*
 Bawl'd, *cry'd out.*
 Ball, *any round Thing.*
 Bawl, *to cry alóud.*
 Bárbara, *a Wóman's
 Name.*
 Bárbary, *a Cóuntry, cal-
 led ſo.*
 Bárberry, *a Fruit.*
 Bark, *of a Tree.*
 Barque, *a Ship.*
 Bow, *to ſhoot with.*
 Beau, *a Fop.*
 Bear *a Búrden.*
 Bare, *did bear, or cárry.*
 Bare, *naked.*
 Bear, *a wild Beaſt.*

Baſs, *Part of Múſick.*
 Baſe, *mean or vile.*
 Baize, *a Sort of thin Cloth.*
 Bays, *Bay-Trees.*
 Be, *are.*
 Bee, *an Inſéct.*
 Beer, *to drink.*
 Bier, *to cárry the Dead
 upon.*
 Bel, *an I'dol.*
 Bell, *to ring with.*
 Bérerry, *a ſmall Fruit.*
 Búry *the Dead.*
 Blew, *did blow.*
 Blue, *a Cólour.*
 Board, *a Plank.*
 Bor'd *a Hole.*
 Boar, *a Beaſt.*
 Boor, *a Cóuntry Man.*
 Bore, *to make a Hole.*
 Bolt *of a Door.*
 Boults, *to ſéparate the
 Meal from the Bran.*
 Bow, *to bend, to ſhoot
 with.*
 Bough, *of a Tree, or a
 Branch.*
 Boy, *a Lad.*
 Buoy, *to bear up.*
 Bread, *to eat.*
 Bred, *brought up.*
 Bréeches *to wear.*
 Bréaches, *bróken Pláces.*
 Bruit, *a Réport.*
 Brute, *a Beaſt.*
 Búrrow, *for Rábbits.*

Bórough, <i>a Corporátion.</i>	Claws, <i>of a Beast, or Bird.</i>
By, <i>near.</i>	Cláuse, <i>in Writing.</i>
Buy, <i>with Móney.</i>	Coarse, <i>not fine.</i>
Brews, <i>bebréweth liquór.</i>	Course, <i>a Place for Races.</i>
Bruise, <i>to hurt.</i>	Coat, <i>or Gárment.</i>
Cain, <i>A'dam's Son.</i>	Cote, <i>or Cóttage.</i>
Cane, <i>to walk with.</i>	Cómet, <i>or Blázing Star.</i>
Call, <i>by Name.</i>	Commít, <i>to do.</i>
Cawl, <i>of a Péruque.</i>	Cómmon, <i>públick.</i>
Caul, <i>over the Bówels.</i>	Commúne, <i>to convérse.</i>
Cánnon, <i>a great Gun.</i>	Cou'd, <i>áble.</i>
Cánon, <i>of the Church.</i>	Cud, <i>of Cáttle.</i>
Cápital, <i>chief.</i>	Couránt, <i>a Méssenger.</i>
Cápitól, <i>a Tówer in Rome.</i>	Cúrrént, <i>a Stream, pás-sable Móney.</i>
Caréer, <i>full Speed.</i>	Cúrrant, <i>a Fruit pre-serv'd.</i>
Cárrier, <i>a Pérson who convéys Goods by Land from one Part to another.</i>	Creek, <i>of the Sea.</i>
Céllar, <i>únder Ground.</i>	Crick, <i>in the Neck.</i>
Séller, <i>that sélleth.</i>	Cózen, <i>to cheat.</i>
Cénser, <i>for I'ncense.</i>	Cóusin, <i>a Relátion.</i>
Cénfor, <i>a Refórmer.</i>	Cy'mbal, <i>an I'nstrument.</i>
Cénsure, <i>a Júdging.</i>	Sy'mbol, <i>a Mark.</i>
Céntaury, <i>an Herb.</i>	Cy'press, <i>a Tree.</i>
Céntury, <i>a húndred Years.</i>	Cy'prus, <i>an I'sland.</i>
Céntry, <i>a Guard.</i>	Cruse, <i>a small Véssel.</i>
Chair, <i>to set in.</i>	Cruise, <i>to sail near Shore.</i>
Cheer, <i>Provísiön of Vítuals.</i>	Cy'gnet, <i>a young Swan.</i>
Chare, <i>a Job of Work.</i>	Sy'gnet, <i>a Seal.</i>
Chear, <i>to be chéarful.</i>	Dam, <i>to stop.</i>
Chóler, <i>Rage.</i>	Damn, <i>to condemn.</i>
Cóllar, <i>for the Neck.</i>	Dear, <i>of great Price.</i>
Cesling, <i>of a Room.</i>	Deer, <i>in a Park.</i>
Séaling, <i>sétting a Seal.</i>	Décent, <i>becóming.</i>
	Descént, <i>going down.</i>
	Deep, <i>low in the Earth.</i>
	Diepe,

Diépe, <i>a Town in France.</i>	Fee'd, <i>rewarded.</i>
Defér, <i>to put off.</i>	Féllon, <i>a Whittlow.</i>
Díffer, <i>to disagree.</i>	Félon, <i>a Criminal.</i>
Dew, <i>from Héaven.</i>	File, <i>a Smith's Tool.</i>
Due, <i>owing.</i>	Foil, <i>to overcome.</i>
Doe, <i>a Fémale Deer.</i>	Fíllip, <i>with the Finger.</i>
Dough, <i>Paste for Bread.</i>	Phílip, <i>a Man's Name.</i>
Done, <i>acted.</i>	Fir, <i>a Sort of Wood.</i>
Dun, <i>a Colour.</i>	Furr, <i>of a Skin.</i>
Devices, <i>Invention.</i>	Floor, <i>Bóttom of a Room.</i>
Devízes, <i>in Wiltshire.</i>	Flour, <i>for Bread.</i>
Dóer, <i>that doth.</i>	Fourth, <i>in Númer.</i>
Door, <i>of an House.</i>	Forth, <i>Abróad.</i>
Drágon, <i>a Beast.</i>	Fowl, <i>a Bird.</i>
Dragóon, <i>a Söldier.</i>	Foul, <i>dirty.</i>
Ear, <i>for Héaring.</i>	Gall, <i>a bitter Súbstance,</i>
Year, <i>twelve Months.</i>	<i>the Bile, one of the</i>
Eáster, <i>a Church Feast.</i>	<i>Húmours of the Bódy.</i>
E'sther, <i>a Name.</i>	Gaul, <i>a Frénch-man.</i>
Eáten, <i>eat up.</i>	Gentéel, <i>Grácesful.</i>
E'ton, <i>a Town's Name.</i>	Géntile, <i>Héathen.</i>
E'minent, <i>fámous.</i>	Géntil, <i>a Mággot.</i>
I'mminent, <i>ready to fall</i>	Géntle, <i>mild, meek.</i>
<i>on us.</i>	Gésture, <i>Cárriage.</i>
Énter, <i>to go in.</i>	Jéster, <i>a mérry Féllow.</i>
Intérr, <i>to búry.</i>	Guilt, <i>of Sin.</i>
E'nvy, <i>Sórrów for ano-</i>	Gilt, <i>with Gold.</i>
<i>ther's Prospérity.</i>	Glútinous, <i>clámmy, stick-</i>
E'nvoy, <i>Ambássador.</i>	<i>ing.</i>
E'xercise, <i>Lábour.</i>	Glúttónous, <i>gréedy of</i>
Exorcíse, <i>to cast out Dév-</i>	<i>éating and drínking.</i>
<i>ils, or conjure.</i>	Grate, <i>to burn Fire in.</i>
Faint, <i>wéary.</i>	Great, <i>large, or nóble.</i>
Feint, <i>a Preténce.</i>	Gráter, <i>for the Nútmeq.</i>
Fair, <i>cómely.</i>	Gréater, <i>lérger, or nó-</i>
Fare, <i>a cústomary Price.</i>	<i>bler.</i>

Groan, *to sigh déePLY.*

Grown, *incréased in Height.*

Grot, *a Cave.*

Groar, *four Pence.*

Hail, *to salúte.*

Hale, *to drag along.*

Hare, *a Beast.*

Hair, *of the Head.*

Harsh, *rough, rigid.*

Hash, *minc'd Meat.*

Hart, *a Beast.*

Heart, *in the Bódy.*

Háven, *a Hárbour.*

Héaven, *the Fírmament.
the Abóde of the Bléssed.*

Herd, *of Cattle.*

Heard, *did bear.*

Here, *in this Place.*

Hear, *to héarken.*

Hie, *to make Haste.*

High, *lófty.*

Him, *that Man.*

Hymn, *a spíritual
Psalm.*

Hire, *Wáges.*

Hígher, *more high.*

His, *of him.*

Hiss, *like a Snake.*

Hoar, *Frost.*

Whore, *a lewd Wóman.*

Hole, *a Hóllow Place.*

Whole, *pérfect, intíre.*

Hallóo, *to call.*

Hállow, *to make holy.*

Hóly, *píous.*

Whóllly, *intírely.*

Home, *House.*

Whom, *what Man.*

Hoop, *for a Bárrel.*

Whoop, *to cry out.*

Hue, *CóLOUR.*

Hew, *to cut.*

Hugh, *a Man's Name.*

I, *myself.*

Eye, *to see with.*

I'dle, *lázzy.*

I'dol, *an I'mage.*

I'll, *I will.*

Ile, *in the Church.*

Ile, *an I'sland.*

Implóy, *Work.*

ImPLY', *to signify, infér.*

In, *withín.*

Inn, *for Trávellers.*

Incíte, *to stir up.*

I'nsight, *Knówledge.*

Ingénious, *of sharp
Parts.*

Ingénuous, *cándid.*

Joyst, *a Beam.*

Joyce, *a Man's Name.*

Ketch, *a small Vessel.*

Catch, *to lay bold.*

Kill, *to murder.*

Kiln, *for Bricks.*

Kind, *good-natur'd.*

Coin'd, *as Móney.*

Knave, *a Rogue.*

Nave, *of a Cart Wheel.*

Knight, *by Títile.*

Night, *the E'vening.*

Lain, *did lie.*
 Lane, *a narrow Street.*
 Látin, *the old Róman*
Lá nguage.
 Lá tten, *Tin.*
 Léttice, *a Wóman's*
Name.
 Léttuce, *an Herb.*
 Lease, *of a House.*
 Leash, *of Hounds, or*
three.
 Lees, *of Wine.*
 Léopard, *a Beast.*
 Léper, *one that is lep-*
rous
 Léssen, *to make less.*
 Lésson, *in Réading.*
 Left, *for fear.*
 Least, *smáliest.*
 Lier, *in wait.*
 Lyer, *who tells Lies.*
 Limb, *a Mémber.*
 Limn, *to paint.*
 Loath, *abhór.*
 Loth, *unwilling.*
 Line, *Length.*
 Loyn, *of Veal.*
 Lo, *behold.*
 Low, *búmble.*
 Lose, *to súffer Loss.*
 Loose, *to slácken.*
 Lówer, *to let down.*
 Lowr, *to frown.*
 Made, *finishe'd, done.*
 Maid, *a young Wóman.*
 Main, *the Chief.*

Mane, *of a Horse.*
 Male, *not Fémale.*
 Mail, *A'rmour.*
 Má nner, *Cústom.*
 Má nnor, *a Lordship.*
 Má yor, *of a Town.*
 Mare, *Fémale Horse.*
 Mead, *a Méadow.*
 Mede, *one of Média.*
 Mean, *of little Vá lue.*
 Mien, *A'spect.*
 Meat, *to eat.*
 Meet, *to come togethé r.*
 Méssage, *E'rrand.*
 Méssuage, *a House.*
 Mews, *for Hawks.*
 Muse, *to méditate.*
 Mile, *by Méasure.*
 Moil, *to lábour.*
 Mite, *small Móney, Insect.*
 Might, *strength.*
 Moat, *a Ditch.*
 Mote, *in the Eye.*
 More, *in Quántity.*
 Mówer, *that cuts Grass.*
 Naught, *bad.*
 Nought, *nóthing.*
 Nay, *not.*
 Neigh, *as a Horse.*
 Near, *nigh.*
 Ne'er, *néver.*
 Néither, *none of the two.*
 Néther, *lówer.*
 No, *deny'ing.*
 Know, *to understá nd.*
 New, *not old.*

Knew,

Knew, <i>understood.</i>	Peel, <i>the O'utside of Fruit.</i>
None, <i>not one.</i>	Peal, <i>upon the Bells.</i>
Nun, <i>a Wóman of a Religious O'rder, in a Cónvent.</i>	Pear, <i>a Fruit.</i>
Nap, <i>of Sleep.</i>	Pair, <i>a Couple, or two.</i>
Knap, <i>of Cloth.</i>	Pare, <i>to cut.</i>
Nit, <i>the Egg of a Louse.</i>	Péter, <i>a Man's Name.</i>
Knit <i>Stockings.</i>	Pétre, <i>Salt.</i>
Nell, <i>a Wóman's Name.</i>	Pick, <i>to chuse.</i>
Knell, <i>for a Fúneral.</i>	Pique, <i>a Quárrrel.</i>
Not, <i>deny'ing.</i>	Pint, <i>in Méasure.</i>
Knot, <i>in Tbread.</i>	Point, <i>a Stop, or sharp End.</i>
Ore, <i>of Gold.</i>	Place, <i>of abóde.</i>
Oar, <i>of a Boat.</i>	Plaice, <i>a Fish.</i>
O'er, <i>óver.</i>	Plait, <i>the Hair.</i>
Of, <i>belónging to.</i>	Plate, <i>of Métal.</i>
Off, <i>to cut off.</i>	Plumb, <i>Fruit.</i>
O, <i>as, O brave!</i>	Plume <i>of Féathers.</i>
Oh! <i>alas!</i>	Pole, <i>a long Stick.</i>
Owe, <i>to be indébtéd.</i>	Poll, <i>Neck.</i>
One, <i>in Númber.</i>	Pórcelain, <i>Chína Ware.</i>
Won, <i>at Play.</i>	Fúrslain, <i>an Herb.</i>
O'rder, <i>Rank.</i>	Pour, <i>as Wáter.</i>
O'rdure, <i>Dung.</i>	Poor, <i>not rich.</i>
Our, <i>of us.</i>	Pówer, <i>Might.</i>
Hour, <i>of the Day.</i>	Práctice, <i>E'xercise.</i>
Pálate, <i>of the Mouth.</i>	Práctise, <i>to éxercise.</i>
Pállet, <i>a little Bed.</i>	Pray, <i>to beséech.</i>
Pail, <i>to cárry Wáter in.</i>	Prey, <i>a Bósty.</i>
Pale, <i>CóLOUR.</i>	Présence, <i>a béing présent</i>
Pall, <i>a Fúneral Cloth.</i>	Présents, <i>Gifts.</i>
Paul, <i>a Man's Name.</i>	Príncipal, <i>chief Thing.</i>
Pain, <i>Grief, Tórmént.</i>	Príncipe, <i>the first Cause or Rule.</i>
Panç, <i>of Gláss.</i>	Prófit, <i>Gain.</i>
Párson, <i>a Clérgy-man.</i>	Próphet, <i>a Fore-téller.</i>
Pérson, <i>some Body.</i>	Quire,

Quire, *of Páper.*
 Choir, *of Singers.*
 Rack, *to tórture.*
 Wreck, *of a Ship.*
 Rain, *from Héaven.*
 Reign, *to rule as King.*
 Rein, *of a Brídle.*
 Raísin, *a dry'd Grape.*
 Reáson, *Argument.*
 Raíse, *to lift up.*
 Rays, *of the Sun.*
 Race, *a Course or Rún-
 ning Match.*
 Raze, *to blot out.*
 Red, *a Cólour.*
 Read, *did read.*
 Réddish, *sómewhat red.*
 Ráddish, *a Root.*
 Rélick, *a Remáinder.*
 Rélict, *a Widow.*
 Rere, *a back Part.*
 Rear, *to eréct.*
 Rest, *Quiet.*
 Wrest, *to turn or twist.*
 Rice, *a Sort of Corn.*
 Rise, *Adváncement.*
 Rye, *in Súffex.*
 Rie, *a Sort of Corn.*
 Wry, *cróoked.*
 Ring *the Bell.*
 Wring *the Hands.*
 Rite, *a Céremony.*
 Right, *just, or true.*
 Wright, *a Wórkman in
 Wood.*
 Write *with a Pen.*
 Rode, *did ride.*

Road, *the Highwáy.*
 Row'd, *did row.*
 Roe, *a Kind of Deer.*
 Row, *of Trees.*
 Rome, *a Cítý.*
 Rheum, *a Húmour.*
 Room, *Part of an House.*
 Rough, *not made Smooth.*
 Ruff, *a Band.*
 Sail *of a Ship.*
 Sale, *a sélling.*
 Sáver, *one that sávetb.*
 Sávoir, *a Smell.*
 Sea, *the O'cean.*
 Say, *to speak.*
 Seem, *to áppear.*
 Seam, *that is sown.*
 Scene, *in a Play.*
 Seen, *behéld.*
 Seas, *great Wáters.*
 Seize, *to lay hold.*
 Cease, *to leave off.*
 Sent, *did send.*
 Scent, *a smell.*
 Shew, *to make áppear.*
 Show, *at a Fair.*
 Shoe, *for the Foot.*
 Ship, *for fáiling.*
 Sheep, *a Beast.*
 Shown, *did shew.*
 Shone, *did shine.*
 Shread, *to mince.*
 Shred, *minced.*
 Sign, *a Tóken.*
 Sine, *in Geómetry.*
 Cite, *to súmmon.*

Sight.

Sight, <i>seeing.</i>	Tear, <i>to rend in Pièces.</i>
Sink, <i>go down.</i>	Than, <i>used in compáring.</i>
Cinque, <i>five.</i>	Then, <i>at that Time.</i>
Slight, <i>to despise.</i>	Their, <i>of them.</i>
Sleight, <i>Dextérité.</i>	There, <i>in that Place.</i>
Slow, <i>not quick.</i>	Throne, <i>a Seat of State.</i>
Sloe, <i>a Fruit.</i>	Thrown, <i>cast.</i>
Slough, <i>a miry Place.</i>	Tide, <i>a Flux of the Sea.</i>
Soal, <i>of a Shoe.</i>	Ty'd, <i>made fast.</i>
Soul, <i>of a Man.</i>	Tile, <i>for covering Houses.</i>
Some, <i>a Part.</i>	Toil, <i>to take Pains.</i>
Sum, <i>of Móney.</i>	Thyme, <i>a sweet Herb.</i>
Son, <i>a Man Child.</i>	Time, <i>as Day, Hour.</i>
Sun, <i>a luminous Plánet.</i>	To, <i>unto.</i>
Soon, <i>quickly.</i>	Two, <i>the Número 2.</i>
Swoon, <i>to faint.</i>	Toe, <i>of the Foot.</i>
Sword, <i>a Weapon.</i>	Tow, <i>to draw along.</i>
Soar'd, <i>flown high</i>	Told, <i>as a Tale.</i>
Stare, <i>to look earnestly.</i>	Toll'd, <i>as a Bell.</i>
Stair, <i>a Step.</i>	Tongs, <i>for the Fire.</i>
Stear, <i>a young Búllock.</i>	Tongues, <i>Lánguages.</i>
Steer, <i>to guide a Ship.</i>	Vale, <i>a Váley.</i>
Stead, <i>Place or Room.</i>	Veil, <i>an Head Cövering.</i>
Steed, <i>a Horse.</i>	Vain, <i>úseless, frivolous.</i>
Stile, <i>to go over.</i>	Vane, <i>to shew the Wind.</i>
Style, <i>of Writing.</i>	Vein, <i>for the Blood.</i>
Stood, <i>did stand.</i>	Víal, or Phíal, <i>a Gláss</i>
Stud, <i>of Hórses, or Mares</i>	<i>Véssel.</i>
Súccour, <i>Help.</i>	Víol, <i>for Músick.</i>
Súcker, <i>that which sucks,</i>	E'wer, <i>a Báson.</i>
<i>a young Twig.</i>	Your, <i>of you.</i>
Tail, <i>the End.</i>	Use, <i>to be wont,</i>
Tale, <i>a Stóry.</i>	Ewes, <i>Sheep.</i>
Tare, <i>an Allowance to</i>	Wade, <i>to go into Wáter.</i>
<i>the Buy'er of the Weight</i>	Weigh'd <i>in a Scale.</i>
<i>of what holdst the Goods.</i>	Wail, <i>to lament.</i>

Wale, a Mark of a Whip	What, which.
Whale, a large Sea-Fish.	White, a Colour.
Wain, a Wággon.	Wight, an I'sland.
Wane, to decreáse.	Which, wh ^o or what.
Wean a Child from Súcking.	Witch, a Sórcerefs.
Wait, to stay in a Place.	Whift, a Game.
Weight, Héavinefs.	Whift, to hold one's Tongue
Wear, to use Cloaths.	Wist, knew.
Were, the Plúral of was	Wood, Timber.
Weal, Good.	Wou'd, would.
Wheal, a Pímple.	Yarn, Wóol spun.
Wet, wátry.	Yearn, to commíserate.
Whet, to shárpen.	Earn, to get Móney.
Wat, a Man's Name.	Ye, your selves.
	Yea, yes.

A TABLE of Words written very different from their PRONUNCIATION.

Written.	Pronounced.	Written.	Pronounced.
A Diéu	Adú	A'utumn	A'wtum
A'ncient	A'inslant	Awry'	Arí
A'lmond	A'mun	Balcóny	Belcóny
Aníse-Seed	A'níseed	Bállad	Bállat
Appáritor	Páritor	Beau	Bô
Appréntice	Préntifs	Béauty	Bú'y
Artichoke	Hártichoke	Bóatswain	Bósun
Apóthecary	Pótticary.	Bureáu	Buró
A'nsur	A'nsur	Búsy	Bízzy
Anemone	Enimeny	Búsiness	Bíznes
A'pron	A'purn	Búry	Bérry
A'theist	A'thíft	Buy	By
A'sthma	A'sma	Cárrion	Cárrin
A'ukward	A'wkurd	Céntury	Céntry
Aurículas	Ríccolas		

<i>Written.</i>	<i>Pronounced.</i>	<i>Written.</i>	<i>Pronounced.</i>
Circuit	Sírkét	Heiroygly'phic	Híroyglíffick
Cochinéal	Cútchinéel	Hóuse-wife	Húzzíff
Cóckswain	Cóxen	Hóney	Húnnée
Cónduit	Cúndáit	Hymn	Hím
Cónscience	Cónshence	Jóist	Jíce
Cólonel	Cúrnél	Jónquil	Jónkíll
Cónstrue	Cónstur	Iron	Iurn
Córoner	Crówner	Island	Ílan
Cóurage	Cúrrage	Isle	Íle
Cóurtesy	Cúrchée	Isthmus	I'smus
Cough	Coff	Juice	Júce
Coin or Coyn	Quíne	Knówledge	Nóllege
Cúcumber	Cówcumber	Knúckle	Núccle
Cúpboard	Cúbburd	Knight	Níte
Cúshion	Cúshín	Láacquay	Láckee
Cy'pher, or	} Cífur	Láughter	Láffter
Cípher		League	Leeg
Czar	Zar	Lieu	Lu
Díamond	Dímun	Líquor	Líckur
Dough	Doe	Mélancholy	Mállancollee
Dúngeon	Dúnjun	Myrrh	Mír
Eight	Aít	Míthridate	Míttredate
Enóugh	Enúff	Mórtgage	Mórgage
E'nsign	I'nsíne	Móney	Múnnée
Fárthing	Fúrden	Néphew	Névew
Fáshion	Fáshun	Néighbour	Nábúr
Feign	Fáne	Núisance	Núsance
Feoffée	Fefée	O'cean	O'shun
Fírst	Fúrst	Oát-meal	O'tmill
Frúmenty	Fúrmittee	Pámphlet	Pámflet
Fíendship	Frénship	Párlíament	Párlament
Guínea	Guínnée	Póstscript	Póscrip
Górgeous	Górjus	Péople	Péeple
Háutbois	Hóboy	Pérfect	Pérfet
Háutgoust	Hógo	Phy'sick	Fízzick
Hándkerchief	Hánkercbur	Pique	Peek
Hándsome	Hánsun	Píalm	Saam
Hárangue	Hárrang	Quótient	Cóshént
Híccough	Híccup	Réndezvous	Randevóos

<i>Written.</i>	<i>Pronounced.</i>	<i>Written.</i>	<i>Pronounced.</i>
Rheum	<i>Rume</i>	Suit	<i>Sute</i>
Róqueleau	<i>Rókelo</i>	Sword	<i>Soard</i>
Rough	<i>Ruff</i>	Swoon	<i>Sound</i>
Sáffron	<i>Sáffurn</i>	Thirsty	<i>Thústy</i>
Sársenett	<i>Sáfsnett</i>	Tongue	<i>Tung</i>
Sérjeant	<i>Sárfjant</i>	Tough	<i>Tuff</i>
Séven-night	<i>Sénnet</i>	Vault	<i>Varot</i>
Schédule	<i>Sédule</i>	Vénifon	<i>Vénzun</i>
Schism	<i>Sism</i>	Vérdict	<i>Vérdit</i>
Schísmatick	<i>Sísmatick</i>	Víctuals	<i>Vittles</i>
Shériff	<i>Shreeve</i>	Wómen	<i>Wimmen</i>
Sigh	<i>Sithe</i>	Whose	<i>Hooſe</i>
Sy'mptom	<i>Símtum</i>	Wréſtle	<i>Réſſle</i>
Sláughter	<i>Sláwter</i>	Waíſt-coat	<i>Wéſcote</i>
Sállad	<i>Sállat</i>	Wrought	<i>Rawt</i>
Spániel	<i>Spánel</i>	Wry-neck	<i>Ríneck</i>
Stómach	<i>Stúmmuck</i>	Yacht	<i>Yot</i>
Súbilty	<i>Súttlety</i>	Yéoman	<i>Yéman</i>

A TABLE of ABBREVIATIONS ; wherein one, two, or three Letters ſtand for one or more Words.

A. or An. for A'nſwer	B. V. M. Bléſſed Vir-
A. B. or B. A. Báche-	gin Mary
lor of Arts	Br. Bróther.
Abp. Archbíſhop	C. C. C. Córpus Chríſti
A. D. <i>A'uno Dómini</i> , or	Cóllege
in the Year of our	Cent. <i>Céntum</i> , an Hún-
Lord	dred
A. M. or M. A. Máſter	C. S. <i>Cúſtos Sigílli</i> ,
of Arts	Kéeper of the Seal
B. or Bk. Book	D. Duke
Bp. Bíſhop	

Dr. Dóctor	Math. Mathemáticks
D. D. Dóctor in Divinity	M. D. <i>Medicínæ Dóctor</i> , Dóctor in Phy'sick
D°. Dítto, the same	Mr. Máster
E. Earl	Mrs. Místrés
E. g. or ex. gr. <i>exémplici grátia</i> , or for Ex- ámple	MS. Mánuscript
F. R. S. Féllow of the Róyal Sociéty	MSS. Mánuscripts
Hon ^{ble} . Hónourable	N. B. <i>Nóta béne</i> , mark well
Id. <i>ídem</i> , the same	N. S. New Style
Ibid. <i>ídem</i> , in the same Place.	O. S. Old Style
J. H. S. <i>Jésus Hóminum Sálvator</i> , or Jésus the Sáviour of Men	<i>Per. Cent.</i> by the Hún- dred
J. N. R. J. Jésus of <i>Názareth</i> , King of the Jews.	P. S. Póstsript
J. D. <i>Júris Dóctor</i> , Dóctor of the Law	Q. Queen, or Quéstion
K. King	R. Rex, King, or Re- gína, Queen
Km. Kíngdom	Rev ^d . Réverend
Kt. or Knt. Knight	Octr. or 8ber, Octóber
Bart. Báronet	Obt. Obédient
L. or Ld. Lord	Ob. Objéction
L. C. J. Lord Chíef Jústice	Oliv. O'liver.
Ldp. or Lp. Lórd- ship	Rt. Right, or Rt. Wpful, Right Wór- shipful
Lap. Ládyship	Rt. Hon ^{ble} . Right Hón- ourable
L. L. D. <i>Légum Dóctor</i> , Dóctor of the Laws	St. Saint
M. Márquess	Sr. Sir
	v. <i>vide</i> , see
	Wp. Wórship
	Wpful. Wórshipful
	Adml. A'dmiral
	Admrs. A'dministrátors
	Ag ^t . Agáinst

Ap. Apóstle	Edw ^d . E'dward
Régni, in the Year of	Jon. John
the Reign	J ^s . James
Cant. Cánticles	Tho ^s . Thomas
Capt. Cáptain	Anty. A'nthony
Cha. Charles	Geo. George
Chap. Chápter	Hen. Hénry
Cl. Cléricus, <i>Clérgyman</i>	Mat. Máththew
Ch. Church	Parlt. Párliament
Co. Cóuntry	Par. Párish
Col. Cólonel	Petr. Péter
Com ^r . Commíssioner	Rob ^t . Róbert
Edm. E'dmund	

Directions for the SUPERSCRPTIONS of Letters.

TO the King. To the King's most excellent Majesty.

To the Queen. To the Queen's most excellent Majesty.

To the Prince. To his Royal Highness the, &c.

To the Princess. To her Royal Highness the, &c.

To a Duke, or Dutcheß. To his Grace the, &c. or her Grace the, &c.

To a Marquiss. To the Right Honourable the Marquiss of, &c.

To a Marchioness. To the Right Honourable the Marchioness of, &c.

To an Earl, or Viscount. To the Right Honourable the Earl of, &c.

To a Viscountess. To the Right Honourable the Countess of, &c.

To a Lord, or Lady. To the Right Honourable the Lord, &c. or Lady, &c.

To

To a Knight. To the Right Worshipful.
To the Mayor of London. To the Right
Honourable the Lord-Mayor, &c.

To a Mayor, or Justice. To the Worshipful.

To an Eftated Gentleman. To A. B. Esq;
To the Bishop of Canterbury, or York. To
his Grace the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury.

To any other Bishop. To the Right Reverend
Father in God Thomas Lord Bishop of, &c.

Directions for the BEGINNING of Letters.

TO the King. May it please your Majesty,
or Most Gracious Sovereign.

To the Queen. May it please your, &c.

To the Prince. May it please your Royal
Highness.

To the Princess. The same.

To a Duke, or Dutchess. May it please
your Grace, or, My Lord.

To an Archbishop. May it please your
Grace.

To any other Bishop. My Lord, or may it
please your Reverence.

To a Marquiss. May it please your Lordship.

To an Earl. The same.

To a Knight. May it please your Worship.

To the Mayor of London. May it please
your Lordship.

To an Esquire, or Gentleman. Sr. or Sir.

Observe, that when your Letter is finisht,
before you subscribe or write your Name, you
must always end with the same Title you began
with,

As, I am your Grace's, or your Lordship's, &c.

INSTRUCTIONS

INSTRUCTIONS concerning Letters and Syllables.

C H A P. I.

A LETTER is the Mark of a single Sound, and is the least Part of a Word, as *b c d*, &c.

A Syllable is one distinct Sound, consisting of one or more Letters; as *O, I, bad, could, dart*. But no Syllable can be made of Consonants only, but requires a Vowel, or sometimes more, to give it a Sound; as *not, set, deaf, door*.

The Vowels *a, i, o*, are of themselves, when alone, distinct Sounds and Syllables; as, *A Man, I will, O dear!* and the very Name of a Consonant cannot be mention'd without the Help of a Vowel to give it its proper Sound; as the Mark, or Letter *d* is called *dee*; *f* is called *eff*.

C H A P. II.

Of the CONSONANTS and DIPHTHONGS.

There are five of the Consonants call'd Liquids, or half Vowels, having each a kind of imperfect Sound, as *l, m, n, r, s*, the rest of the Consonants are Mutes, as *b, c, d, f, g, h, j, k, p, q, t, v, w, x, y, z*.

The Consonant *w* is very often put in the Place of a Vowel, and sounds like it; as in the Words *flown, crown*, read *floun, croun*.

The Consonant *v* sounds almost like an *f*, as *vow, vote, vye*.

When two Vowels are join'd in one Syllable, they make a Diphthong; tho' scarcely ever both sounded, one of them commonly losing its Sound, as *bread, groan*, read *bred, grone*, the *a* in both words not being sounded.

When three Vowels are join'd in one Syllable, they make a Triphthong, two of which are seldom sounded; as *beau, lieu*, read *bo, lu*.

C H A P. III.

Of CONSONANTS that change their Sound.

The Consonants that chiefly change their Sound are *c, g, b, k, p, s* and *t*.

The *c* before *a, o*, and *u* sounds like the *k*; as *care, could, cure*, read *kare, kould, kure*; also before the *b* and *d*; as *character, cholick, chymist*, read *karakter, kolick, kimist*: *clasp, claw, clean, climb*, read *klasp, klaw, klean, klimb*, &c.

&c. It also sounds like the *s*, or *sh* in the Middle of Words, as *Op-ti-cian*, which must be sounded as if spelt *Op-tish-an*. The *ci* in Words ending in *cion*, *cial*, *cian*, *cious*, *cient*, sounds like *sh*; as *suspicion*, *special*, *musician*, *precious*, *ancient*, read *sus-pish-un*, *spesh-al*, *mu-fish-un*, *presb-us*, *anshent*.

The *g* at the End of Words, before *e* and *y*, changes its Sound; and at such times must be sounded soft, like the Consonant *j*, as *large*, *clergy*; and sometimes at the Beginning of Words, as *gentry*, *genius*, *ginger*, *giant*; but not always, for it sounds hard in *gather*, *get*, *give*, *gold*, *guilt*.

It changes its Sound when it comes before *h* at the End of Words, and sometimes in the Middle, as *Laugh*, *Laughter*, *Cough*, *Coughing*, read *Lasse*, *Lafter*; *Coff*, *Coffing*: But there are many Words that must be excepted against, as *bright*, *fright*, *nigh*, *night*; wherein the *g* is scarce sounded, and only serves to lengthen the Word.

The *k* before an *n* at the Beginning of Words loses its Sound, as *knee*, *knuckle*, *knife*, read *nee*, *nuckle*, *nife*.

The *p* and *b* coming together in the same Syllable sound *f*, as *physick*, read *fysick*.

The *sh*, when they come between two Vowels, sounds in many Words like *zh*, as *division*, *occasion*, *persuasion*, read *divizhun*, *occaxhun*, *persuaxhun*; but in many other Words, and for the most part when it comes between two Vowels, it sounds like *z* only, as *compositor*, *position*, *physician*, *pleasantly*, read *compozitor*, *pozition*, *phyzician*, *pleazantly*, at which Times it sounds hard.

The *s* sounds soft in many Words, as *this*, *rest*, *test*, *less*, *miss*, &c.

The *t* when it follows an *s* sounds like *s* in some Words, as *Castle*, *Thistle*, *Whistle*, read *Casle*, *Thisle*, *Whisle*.

C H A P. IV.

Of CONSONANTS that lose their Sound.

The Consonants *b*, *c*, *g*, *h*, *l*, *n*, *p*, *s*, and *w*, intirely lose their Sound in the following Words, as *b* in *lamb*; *c* in *indict*; *g* in *reign*; *h* in *hour*; *l* in *talk*; *n* in *condemn*; *p* in *psalm*; *s* in *Isse*; and the *w* in *wrath*; read *lam*, *indite*, *rane*, *our*, *tarwk*, *condem*, *sawm*, *ile*, *rawth*.

Again, The *b* is not sounded at the End of a Word after *an*, or before *t*, as *comb*, *debt*, &c.

The *c* is quite silent in *verdict*, *virtuals*, &c.

The

The *g* before an *n* at the End of simple Words is not founded, as *Sign*, *Sovereign*, &c.

The *h* is not founded in *honour*, *honest*, *heir*, *herb*, &c.

The *l* is not founded in *calf*, *half*, *talk*, *fault*, &c.

The *n* loses its Sound at the End of a Word after an *m*, as *damn*, *contemn*, *linn*, *hymn*, &c.

The *p* is not founded in *receipt*, *tempt*, *empty*, &c.

The *s* is not founded in *Island*, *Viscount*, &c.

Nor the *w* in *wright*, *wreath*, *wrong*, *wrote*, &c.

CHAP. V.

Of the several Sounds of the VOWELS.

Each Vowel hath a long and short Sound; but the *a* hath also a broad Sound.

The *a* is founded short in *bat*, *cat*, *fat*, *bat*; long, in *date*, *fate*, *fair*, *pair*, &c. and broad in *ball*, *call*, *fall*, *ball*, &c. as if the *w* was put between the *a* and *l*, as *bawll*, *cawll*, &c.

The *e* is founded short in *bell*, *cell*, *end*, *mend*, &c. and long in *bee*, *thee*, *these*.

The *i* sounds short in *fist*, *list*, *hill*, *mill*, &c. and long in *fire*, *hire*, *tire*, &c. It also takes the Sound of the *u* in several Words, as *first*, *third*, *firr*; read *furst*, *thurd*, *fur*.

The *i* also in the Middle of several Words sounds like *e* short; as *furious*, *fundimental*, *accidental*, &c. read as if spelt *fú-re-ous*, *fun-de-mént-al*, *ac-ce-dén-tal*.

The *o* sounds short in *dot*, *got*, *hot*, *not*, *rot*, *tot*, &c. and long in *host*, *post*, *hold*, *sold*, *told*, &c. and in the Words *to*, *do*, *move*, &c. in which Words it sounds like *oo*, and must be pronounced so. It sounds often like the short *u* in *com-
fort*, *come*; and in the Word *women*, it sounds like *i* short.

The *u* sounds short in *cull*, *dull*, *gull*, *bull*, &c. and long in *dure*, *lure*, *pure*, *sure*, &c.

The best Rule to know when the Vowels sound short or long, is, that all single Vowels sound short when only a single Consonant comes after them in the same Syllable, as *ban*, *can*, *then*, *fin*, *not*, *cur*; and are founded long when the *e* ends the Word; as *bane*, *cane*, *these*, *pine*, *sine*, *note*, *cure*, *pure*, &c.

The chief Exception to this Rule are the Letters *i* and *o*, which in some Words are founded short, tho' they have an *e* at the End, as *give*, *live*, *done*, *one*, *joine*, *love*, *dove*.

The

The *a* is generally sounded broad when *l* follows it in the same Syllable; as *bald*, *halt*, *malt*, except in Words of more than one Syllable that have double *l*, as *fallow*, *tallow*; or where *f* or *v* Consonant follows it; as *calf*, *half*, *salve*.

It also sounds broad when it comes after *w* in the same Syllable, as *want*, *war*, *water*, *swan*, *swallow*, &c. except in such Words as end in *e*, though an *l* come after it, or *w* before it, as *dale*, *pale*, *fale*, *wade*, *waste*, &c.

CHAP. VI.

Of the VOWELS losing their Sound.

A single *a* very seldom loses its Sound, except in the Word *Diamond*.

The *e* loses its Sound in all Words of two Syllables that end in *en*, as *fallen*, *garden*, *kappen*, *token*; or that end in *le*, as *candle*, *castle*, *dandle*, *handle*; or in *re*, as *acre*, *lucre*, *metre*, *nitre*; and is never pronounced at the End of a Word, except there is no other Vowel in the Word, as *be*, *he*, *me*, *she*, *we*,

Though the *e* at the End of Words is not pronounced, yet it makes the Syllable long which otherwise would be short, as *can*, *cane*; *not*, *note*, &c. and also softens the Sound of *c* and *g*, as *lac*, *lace*; *sing*, *finge*.

The *i* loses its Sound in *venison*, *marriage*, *cushion*, *fashion*, *parliament*, read *venzun*, *marrage*, *cushen*, *fashun*, *parlament*.

The *o* loses its Sound in many Words ending in *on*, as *button*, *glutton*, *mutton*, &c.

A single *u* is always pronounced; but is often lost when another Vowel follows it after *g*, as *guard*, *guilt*, *plague*, &c. And as the *q* is never written without *u* following it, the *u* is always lost; as *conquer*, *liquor*, *barque*, *risque*, &c.

CHAP. VII.

Of the Sound of DIPHTHONGS.

Diphthongs in many Words seem to be pronounced; in some Words they are not; and in others have a peculiar Sound of themselves.

The *a* and *i* are both sounded in *Cain*, *lain*, *sprain*; *ou* in *bouse*, *moufe*; and *oi* in *joint*, *anoint*: But *a* is only pronounced in *heart*; the *e* in *thread*; the *i* in *guide*; the *o* in *cough*, and the *u* in *rough*.

Note

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named *Walter Tyrrel*, a French Knight, died of the Wound on the 2d of *August*, 1100, and in the 13th Year of his Reign, aged forty-four Years.

The only good Quality remarkable in him, was his signal Courage, which rose almost to Fierceness: And he carried his *Vices* and *Tyranny* to so great a Height, that the Wound he received was considered, not as the Effect of mere Chance; but as sent by the Hand of God, in order to rid the *English* of so wicked a Prince.

HENRY I. surnamed BEAU-CLERC.

As King *RUFUS* left no Issue, his Brother *Henry* (by the same Mother) succeeded him, and was crown'd King by *Maurice* Bishop of *London*, on the 5th of *August*, 1100.

He was married first to *Maud*, Daughter to *Malcolm* King of *Scots*; and afterwards to *Adeliza*, Daughter to *Geofrey* Earl of *Louvain*, by whom he had no Issue.

His Death was occasioned by eating too many Lampreys, which threw him into a Fever, of which he died in the Castle of *Lyon* in *Brai* near *Roan*, on the first of *December*, 1135, after a Reign of thirty-five Years; and was buried in the Abbey of *Reading* in *Berkshire*. He was very handsome, brave, and had a great Capacity; was extremely sober; inexorable to Offenders: He had a great Love for Learning, whence he was call'd *Beau-Clerc*; but these good Qualities were fully'd by *Cruelty*, *Avarice*, and *Uncleanness*.

HOUSE of BLOIS.

STEPHEN, King of ENGLAND.

After *Henry's* Decease, *Stephen*, Son to *Adela*, Daughter of *William* the Conqueror, and of *Stephen*, Earl of *Blois*, was crown'd at *Westminster* the 26th of *December*, 1135.

He died the 25th of *October*, 1154, in the nineteenth Year of his Reign, and fiftieth of his Age; and was buried in *Fewersham* Abbey.

His Merit consisted in the Greatness of his Courage, elevated Genius, and Soundness of his Judgment. Greatly skill'd in military Affairs; had great Experience, and a wonderful Patience. His Clemency and Munificence were the least of his Virtues: All these were heighten'd by the Stature and Majesty of his Person; which render'd him one of the most amiable Princes of his Time.

H E N R Y II.

HENRY II. surnam'd *Plantagenet*, and Duke of *Normandy*, succeeded *Stephen*. He was eldest Son to *Geoffrey* Earl of *Anjou*, *Touraine*, and *Maine*, and of the Empress *Maud*, sole Heir to *Henry I.* Duke of *Normandy*.

He was born at *Mans* the 5th of *March*, 1133, and was adopted by *King Stephen* the 6th of *November*, 1153, and crown'd *King of England* the 19th of *December*, 1155.

He possess'd many good Qualities : He was *just*, *brave*, *generous*, *magnificent*, *clement*, and *prudent* : But his *Ambition* and *Lust* were insatiable, and his *Anger*, very violent.

On his Death-Bed he caus'd himself to be carried to the Church of *Chinon* ; and being laid before the Altar, expir'd. His Corpse was carried to *Fontevraud*, as he had order'd, and was there interr'd. He died the 6th of *July*, 1189, in the fifty-sixth Year of his Age ; having reign'd thirty-four Years, eight Months, and eleven Days.

RICHARD I. surnamed LYON'S HEART.

After the Death of *Henry II.* his second Son *Richard* succeeded him. His Mother was *Eleanor* of *Aquitain*, Dutcheß of *Guienne* and *Gascony*, &c. His exceeding *Bravery* acquir'd him the Name of *Cœur de Lion*, or *Lyon's Heart* ; but for any other Virtue, it is needless to seek for it. His Person was well-shaped ; blue Eyes, but full of Fire ; and his Hair of a sandy Colour. His Death was occasion'd by a Wound he had received by an Arrow at the Siege of *Chaluz* in *Limousin* ; of which he died on *April* 6th, 1199, in the forty-third Year of his Age, and tenth of his Reign ; and was buried at *Fontevraud*.

JOHN, surnamed SANS-TERRE.

This Prince came to the Crown by Virtue of the last Will of *Richard*. After having gone through many Troubles, Vexations, and Disappointments, during his Reign ; chiefly owing to his *Vice* and *Ambition* ; he died at *Newark*, *October* 8, 1216, through Grief, for having lost his Baggage, which was very rich ; which threw him into a Fever, and was augmented by eating too many Peaches.

He

He had Wit; but it was of the vicious Kind: Was hot-headed, restless, and hasty; had no Resolution, but in his first Transports; which being over, he was *soft, indolent, fearful and wavering*. Was *cruel, voluptuous, and covetous*; had no *Religion, Conscience, Honour, or regard to Futurity*. He died in the 51st Year of his Age, and in the 18th of his Reign.

H E N R Y III.

This *Prince* succeeded his Father, in the 10th Year of his Age: He was born *October 1, 1207*, and crown'd at *Glocester, October 28, 1216*; and died in *London* the 16th of *November, 1272*, aged sixty-six; of which he had reign'd fifty-six Years and twenty Days.

He was a *Prince* of very few Parts; naturally inconstant and capricious. He loved Money to excess; but then he squander'd it away so idly, that the prodigious Sums he levied on his Subjects, did not make him the richer. Nothing can be said as to his Courage, because he never gave any sensible Tokens of it; but he may be justly applauded for his Continnence, and Aversion to whatever tended to Cruelty; and to conclude his Character; his Weakness in suffering himself to be govern'd by haughty, self-interested Counsellors; and the arbitrary Maxims instill'd into him from his Infancy, were the real Causes of the Commotions which disturb'd his Government.

EDWARD I. surnamed LONG-SHANKS.

After the Death of *Henry III.* *Edward*, his eldest Son, by *Eleanor of Provence*, succeeded him, and was crown'd on the 19th of *August, 1274*; and Historians say, that on his Coronation-Day five hundred Horses were let loose about the Fields; with Liberty to every Person to keep as many as they could catch.

He was extremely well-shaped, and very tall, but his Legs a little too long; on which Account he was surnamed *Long-Shanks*. He was an excellent King, a good Father, a formidable Enemy, and a brave Captain: He was *chaste, just, prudent, and moderate*; and on his Death-Bed exhorted his Son to continue the War with *Scotland*: adding, "Let my Bones be carried before you, to Battle; for sure I am that the Rebels will never dare to stand the Sight of them."

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He died at *Borough on the Sands*, a small Town in *Cumberland*, the 7th of *July*, 1307, after a Reign of thirty-four Years, seven Months, and twenty Days. His Body was taken to *Westminster*, where it was enclosed in Wax, and deposited near that of the King his Father.

EDWARD II.

Prince *Edward*, after his Father's Death, succeeded him; and was the only Son that survived him. He began his Reign 1307, and was one of the most handsome and best shaped Men of his Time; and had so majestic an Air, that it was almost impossible to look on him, without entertaining an Esteem for him: But the Beauties of his Body did not correspond with his Mind. He was neither a Warrior, nor a Politician; neither zealous for his Country's Good, nor passionate of Glory; neither was he endued with a Capacity for difficult Affairs; nor had he a Genius sufficient to contrive, or Resolution to go through with such: to these Circumstances were owing all the Misfortunes of his Reign. This Monarch was deposed, and his Son proclaimed King in his stead; and was imprison'd at *Kenelworth* Castle; but removed afterwards to *Berkley* Castle; where Sir *Thomas Gurney* and Sir *John Maltravers* put him to a cruel Death; causing a red-hot Iron to be thrust up his Fundament, and in these cruel Torments expired in *October* 1327, after a Reign of twenty Years.

EDWARD III.

Edward the Third, eldest Son to the deceased King, by *Isabella* of *France*, succeeded his Father at the Age of Fourteen, and in 1327.

Historians say, that the bare *Aspect* of this Prince drew *Respect* and *Veneration*. He was gentle and beneficent to People of *Virtue*; but to the *Vicious*, inexorable: A Friend to the Poor, the Widow, and Orphan; and to all the unfortunate in general; and his greatest Delight was to sooth their Misfortunes; and though his Valour was well known to the World, it never puffed him up. His Subjects were dear to him; and the uninterrupted Union that subsisted between him and his Queen, augmented his Felicity. In short, he might have been look'd upon as a perfect Prince, had not his Ambition prompted him to break, in an illaudable Manner, the Peace he had concluded with the *Scots*.

He

He died the 21st of *June*, 1377, in the 65th Year of his Age, and fifty-first of his Reign.

RICHARD II.

This *Prince* (who was *Grandson* to the deceas'd *King*) came to the Crown in the eleventh Year of his Age; was born at *Bordeaux* the 6th of *January*, 1336, and made *Prince of Wales* in 1377. Twenty-four Days after *Edward* died *Richard*, was crown'd at *Westminster*.

He was Son to *Edward* the *Black Prince*, (so called on account of his wearing black Armour) who was the first created *Prince of Wales*.

This unfortunate Prince, being of a lavishing and profuse Disposition, caused his Subjects to revolt from him, and take Arms against him: And at his Return from *Ireland* was seiz'd and imprison'd in *Flint* Castle, near *Chester*; but some time after, was sent to *Pontefract* Castle in *Yorkshire*, where Sir *Piers Exton*, with eight Men, was sent to destroy him; but the King resolved to sell his Life as dear as possible, and kill'd four of the Assassins before he fell himself, which *Exton* himself effected. Thus died this unhappy Prince at thirty-three Years of Age.

He was, as Historians relate, the handsomest Monarch in the World; kind and magnificent; but soft, timid, of little Genius, and too great a Slave to his Favourites.

HOUSE of LANCASTER.

HENRY IV. surnamed BOLINGBROKE.

This Prince, who sway'd the Scepter after the Deposing of *Richard* II. began his Reign the 30th of *September*, 1399. He was Son to *John of Gaunt*, third Son of *Edward* III.

His chief Characteristic was, an extream Desire of reigning; and he came to the Throne by a Method that was univerally disapprov'd; having caused King *Richard* to be murdered: which will be an eternal Blot to his Memory.

He perform'd very few Actions which merit any Encomium; and his Reign was a continual Series of Revolutions. 'Tis said that he died of a Leprosy the 20th of *March*, 1413; being the 14th of his Reign, and 46th of his Age; but some Writers say he died of an Apoplexy.

HENRY V. *surnam'd of* MONMOUTH.

Henry V. eldest Son to Henry IV. by *Mary le Bobun*, Daughter of *Humphrey* Earl of *Hereford*, was born at *Monmouth*, and made *Prince of Wales* anno 1399, and began his Reign 1413.

He was well shaped, and warlike; an experienc'd Soldier, and a great Politician; of an extensive Genius in laying his Schemes, which never fail'd to succeed. As he was a great Friend to Justice, he obey'd its Dictates, and made others do likewise: He was devout without Ostentation, and a great Protector of the Church and Clergy; but a little ambitious; not liberal, and inclined to Cruelty; and in his Father's Time had led a dissolute Life.

He died of a Bloody-Flux in *Vincennes*, August 31, 1422, in the 34th Year of his Age, after a triumphant Reign of nine Years and five Months. He left only one Son, brought him by *Catherine* his Queen.

HENRY VI. *surnam'd of* WINDSOR.

This *Prince* was but nine Months old when he ascended the Throne. He was born at *Windsor*, December 6, 1421.

He was a *just, chaste, temperate, and pious* Prince; and resign'd himself wholly to the *Dispensations* of Providence. He bore with uncommon Patience all the sinister Accidents of Life. His only Defect was a Sort of Weakness of Mind, which render'd him incapable of governing his Kingdom, without the Assistance of others.

He was dethron'd in the Year 1461; but recovered his Crown in 1471; and in 1472 lost it again, together with his Life.

After this Misfortune of being dethron'd, King *Henry*, the *Queen* his Consort, and the *Prince of Wales* his Son, fled to *Scotland*, and was respectfully received in that Kingdom: But the Year following return'd to *England*, in hopes of concealing himself there; not daring to reside entirely in *Scotland*, being in dread that the *Scots* would deliver him up; but unfortunately was discover'd and seized, carried to *London*, and sent to the *Tower*; where *Edward* (for his own Security) sacrificed him in the 50th Year of his Age.

EDWARD

E D W A R D IV.

Edward IV. Son to *Richard Duke of York*, was crown'd June 29, 1421, after King *Henry's* being dethron'd : And notwithstanding he was of a surprizing active, vigilant, and warlike Disposition, he was no sooner invested with regal Dignity, than he devoted himself intirely to his Pleasures.

He was one of the handsomest Men in all *Europe*. *Philip de Commynes* pretends that he died through Grief, because *Lewis* the 11th prefer'd the Alliance of the House of *Austria* to that of his Family ; but this is not probable. Some have accused his Brother the Duke of *Gloucester* of poisoning him : But the most likely Circumstance is, that his indulging himself at a Banquet too much, occasion'd his Death ; for it threw him into a violent Fever, of which he died April 9, 1483, in the forty-second Year of his Age, and twenty-third of his Reign.

E D W A R D V.

This unfortunate Prince was but twelve Years of Age when he began to reign ; which lasted but two Months and twelve Days ; himself and his Brother the Duke of *York* being both murder'd by the Protector, *Richard Duke of Gloucester*, their Uncle ; who afterwards usurped the Crown.

They were lodg'd in the Tower, where it was customary for the Kings of *England* to reside before their Coronation ; and the Protector, upon the Refusal made by Sir *Robert Brackenbury*, Lieutenant of the Tower, to be an Accomplice of so barbarous a Scene of Villainy, gave the Government of it, for one Night only, to Sir *James Tyrrel*, who had suborn'd one *Miles Forest*, and *John Dighton*, who, in the Dead of Night, enter'd the Chamber where the two Princes lay, and stifled them. These shocking Circumstances were told by *Tyrrel*, who was afterwards executed under the Reign of *Henry* the Seventh.

R I C H A R D III.

This inhuman Wretch was, by the Consent of the People, crown'd King in 1483 ; and though his Character be well enough known by his abominable Actions, I shall describe him as follows :

He was little in Stature, very ugly, and crook'd-back'd ; a great *Impostor, Dissembler, Hypocrite*, and cruel in his *Nature* ; but at the same Time was *brave* and *sagacious*, and caused *Justice* to be administer'd to all his Subjects, without Distinction. He was greatly skill'd in Politicks, and had a surprizing Command over himself in concealing his Intentions.

He was kill'd in the Battle of *Bosworth-Field*, which he fought against the Earl of *Richmond*, the 22d of *August*, 1485, afterwards King of *England*.

His Body, after it was found, was carried to *Leicester*, and expos'd to View for two Days ; then buried without any Ceremony : But *Henry* the Seventh some Time after caused a Monument to be erected over his Grave.

H E N R Y V I I.

After the Death of King *Richard*, the Earl of *Richmond* was crown'd King of *England* ; *Richard* leaving no legitimate Issue.

He was an able Prince ; chaste, and temperate ; an Enemy to all scandalous Vices ; assiduous in Exercises of Piety ; and caused Justice to be administer'd wherein his private Interest was not concern'd ; for he was insatiably covetous ; yet he merited the Esteem of all *Europe*.

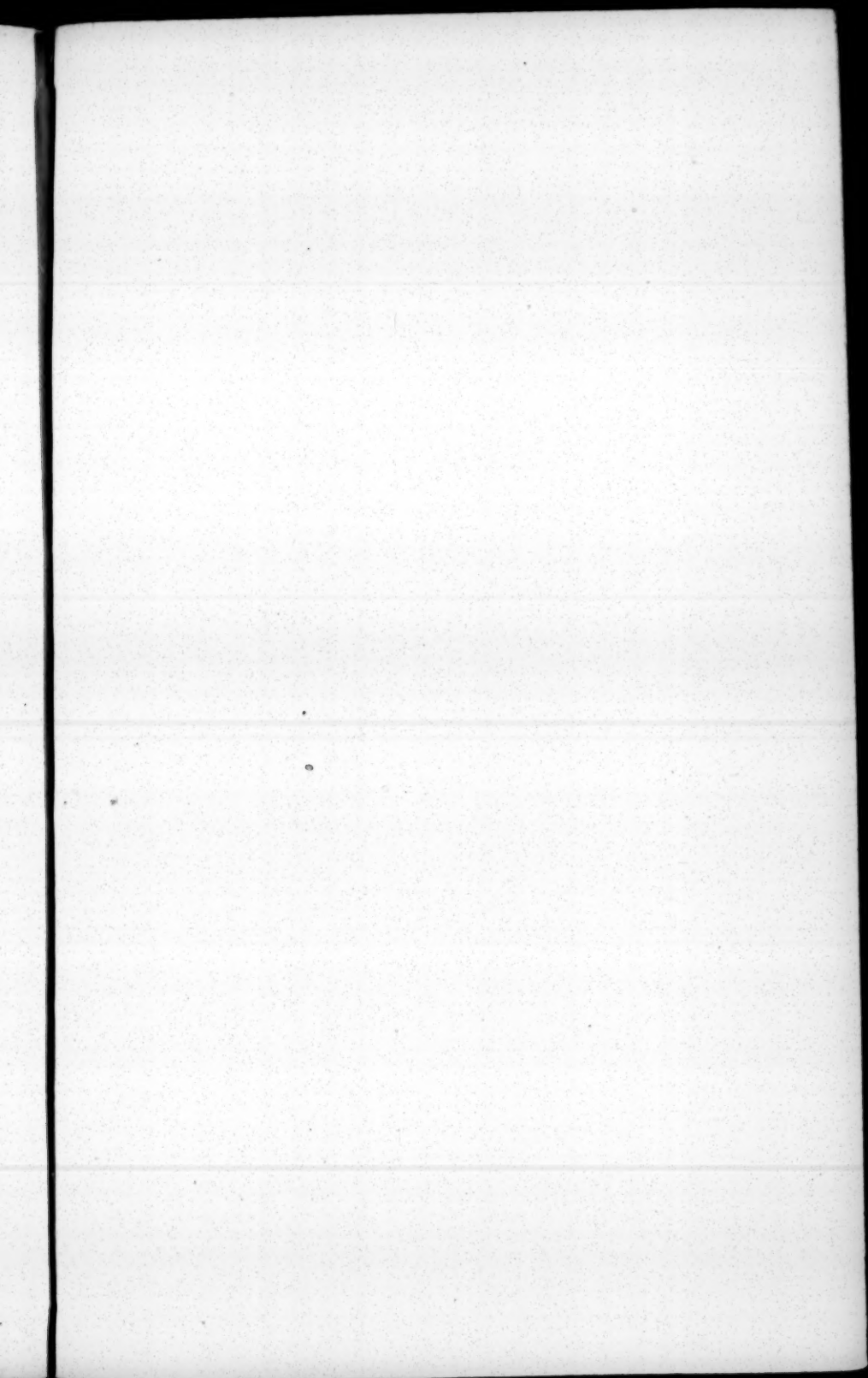
He died the 22d of *April*, 1509, of a Consumption, in the 52d Year of his Age, and 24th of his Reign ; and was interr'd in that magnificent Chapel which he erected in *Westminster-Abbey*, called *Henry* the Seventh's Chapel.

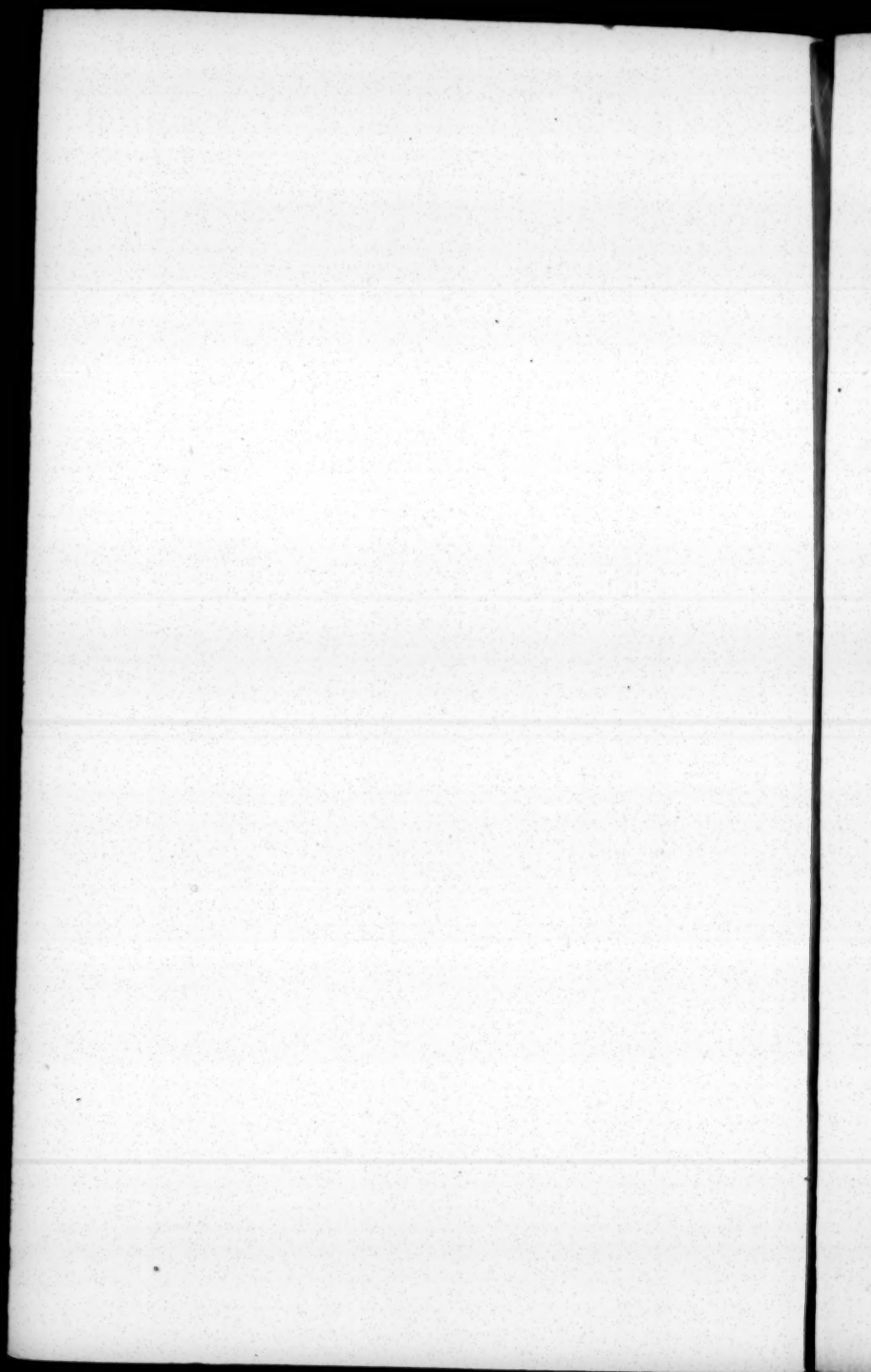
H E N R Y V I I I.

Henry VIII. succeeded his Father *Henry* VII. and began his Reign *April* 22, 1509, being in the 18th Year of his Age.

He was a comely Prince ; but grew too corpulent in the latter Part of his Life. He was skilful in all bodily Exercises ; brave without Ostentation ; of a candid and frank Disposition, and liberal to Excess. He lov'd *Study*, and made a great Progress in the *Sciences* ; perfect Master of *Musick* ; and skill'd in *Philosophy* and *Divinity* : But on the other Hand was inclin'd to Cruelty ; and withall, very presumptuous and lascivious.

He died of a Complication of Humours falling upon an old Sore in his Leg, the 28th of *January*, 1547, in the





PRECEPTS.

How to get RICHES with Prudence.

PRECEPT I.

IN Things of Moment, on thyself depend;
Nor trust too far thy Servant, or thy Friend:
With private Views thy Friend may promise fair,
And Servants very seldom prove sincere.

PRECEPT II.

What can be done, with Care perform to Day;
Dangers, unthought of, will attend Delay:
Your distant Prospects all precarious are,
And Fortune is as fickle as she's fair.

PRECEPT III.

Nor trivial Loss, nor trivial Gain despise;
Mole-Hills, if often heap'd, to Mountains rise:
Weigh every small Expence, and nothing waste;
Farthings, long sav'd, amount to Pounds at last.

Note, The foregoing Moral Verses are proper for Children, either to learn by Heart, or to copy after in Writing, by way of Task.

Single Line COPIES in Alphabetical Order.

1. **A**FFECT rather to be useful, than popular.
2. Bounty is more commended, than imitated.
3. Competency with Content, is a great Blessing.
4. Delights, like Physicians, leave us when dying.
5. Education is that which refines Nature.
6. First learn to obey, before you pretend to govern.
7. Great Sins will require great Repentance.
8. He that boasts in his Sins, glories in his Shame.
9. It is better to be unborn, than untaught.
10. Keep Company with those who may improve you.
11. Learn to unlearn, what you have learnt amiss.
12. Many Men know Good, but few practise it.
13. Nothing is too hard for Diligence to conquer.
14. Opportunity neglected brings severe Repentance.
15. Poverty and Shame are Attendants to Vice.
16. Quietness is secure, but Rashness is dangerous.
17. Riches are not profitable in the Day of Wrath.
18. Self-Love is the greatest Flatterer we have.

19. The

19. The Power of Example is more than Precept.
20. Virtue inclines the Mind to noble Actions.
21. Use soft Words, but hard Arguments.
22. Wicked Practices discover bad Principles.
23. Xenophon accounted the wise Man happy.
24. Your Vice, and not your Poverty, is your Shame,
25. Zeal, in a good Cause, commands Applause.

Other Single COPIES.

1. **A** Covetous Man is always in want.
2. Be slow in chusing a Friend, slower in changing.
3. Contemn not the Poor, nor flatter the Rich.
4. Delight in what you undertake to learn.
5. Esteem those who teach you Wisdom.
6. Fair Words are often a Cloak to foul Deeds.
7. Give more chearfully than you receive.
8. He that will not work, ought not to eat.
9. In others forgive much, nothing in thyself.
10. Knowledge puffs up some Men, and humbles others.
11. Let other Men praise thee, and not thyself.
12. Malice seldom wants a Mark to shoot at.
13. None should covet what cannot be had.
14. Omitting to do Good, is committing Evil.
15. Prosperity gains Friends, Adversity tries them.
16. Quick Promisers, are slow Performers.
17. Revenge not Injuries. but forgive them.
18. Sin goes before, and Shame follows after.
19. Trust none too far, nor mistrust too soon.
20. Understanding a Thing, is half doing it.
21. Virtue is seldom found a Match for Power.
22. Whatever is forbid in Act, is also in Thought.
23. Xerxes wept at the changeable State of Man.
24. Young Men may die, old Men must.
25. Zeal, when misguided, becomes mischievous.

Double-line COPIES.

1. **A**N honest Man may take a Knave's Advice ;
But Ideots only will be cheated twice.
2. By sad Experience this is known to some,
Who hate Instruction, to Destruction come.
3. Cast off all needless, and distrustful Care ;
A Medium's enough ; too much, a Snare.

4. Despise

4. Despise the World with all its fading Joys ;
Compar'd with heav'nly Things, they're trifling Toys.
5. Example is a living Law, whose Sway,
Men more than all the written Laws obey.
6. Force never yet a generous Breast did gain :
We yield on Parley, but are storm'd in vain.
7. Great Souls discern not where the Gap is wide ;
But always look upon the fairest Side.
8. He who pays more Respect to Wealth than Sense,
Would worship Idols to encrease his Pence.
9. In all Misfortunes, this Advantage lies ;
They make us Humble, and they make us Wise.
10. Keep thy Friend's Secret, when thou art in Trust ;
And as in Words, so be in Actions just.
11. Loud Threatnings make Men stubborn; but kind Words
Pierce gentle Breasts sooner, than pointed Swords.
12. Make much of precious Time, while in your Pow'r.
Be careful well to husband ev'ry Hour.
13. Nature is ever various in her Frame ;
Each has a different Will, and few the same.
14. Our Reformation never can prevail,
While Precepts govern, and Examples fail.
15. Premeditate your Speeches ; Words once flown
Are in the Hearer's Power, not your own.
16. Quietness love ; hate all Debate and Strife ;
Your Mind inform, and well reform your Life.
17. Return all Kindnesses you do receive,
As far as your Ability gives leave.
18. Sorrow and Joy are ne'er disguis'd by Art ;
Our Faces shew the Secrets of our Heart.
19. Titles may set a Gloss upon our Name ;
But Virtue only is the Life of Fame.
20. Virtue's the chiefest Beauty of the Mind,
The noblest Ornament of Human-kind.
21. When once our vicious Appetites are tir'd,
We loath the Thoughts of what we once admir'd.

22. Youth is unfit great Matters to contrive,
Their Reasons weak, their Judgments scarce alive.
23. Zeal is a Fire, and useful in its Kind,
But nothing is more dangerous, if blind.

A Morning PRAYER for Children.

O Almighty Lord God, who art the Maker of all Things in Heaven and Earth, and who art continually bestowing thy good Works upon us ; I render thee Thanks for taking Care of me the Night past, and having brought me to the blessed Light of this Day. Preserve me in it, O Lord, from all Temptations and Dangers ; and grant me thy Grace, to love and serve thee for ever, for the Sake of Christ my Saviour and Redeemer. Amen.

Another.

MOST gracious God, who hast created all Things by thy mighty Power, and dost govern all Things in Heaven and Earth by thy Wisdom ; I give Thanks to thy Majesty for giving me the Rest of the Night past, and bringing me through the Darknes thereof, to the blessed Light of another Morning.

Preserve me, I most humbly pray thee, this Day, O Lord, from all Things that may hurt me ; and where-soever I be, let me still remember that thou beholdest all my Actions, and knowest all my Thoughts : grant me such Grace that neither my Thoughts, Words, and Actions may ever offend thee.

I praise thee that thou hast given me Parents and Friends to provide all Things that I want. Preserve them I beseech thee, both here and hereafter ; likewise the rest of my Relations and Friends ; and give me Grace daily to learn and attend to what they teach me, and make me willing to obey all their Commands, that I may please them in all Things. Grant this, O Lord, for the Sake of thy Son Jesus Christ. Amen.

An Evening PRAYER for Children.

Almighty God, who knowest all Things, and seest my Actions by Night as well as by Day ; I pray thee to pardon me all the Sins that I have committed against thee this Day, and keep me safe all this Night whilst I am sleeping.

ing. I desire to lie down under thy Care, and to abide for ever under thy Blessing; for thou art the God of Power and everlasting Mercy. Amen. Our Father, &c.

Another Evening PRAYER.

MOST gracious God, who knows and sees all Things both in Darkneſs as well as Light; forgive, I pray thee, the Sins that I have committed againſt thee this Day, and preſerve me by thy Care this Night from all Perils and Dangers that may happen to me. Bleſs I beſeech thee my dear Parents, my Relations, Friends, and Neighbours; do good to them at all Times, and in all Places; and give me Grace to ſerve and obey them in all righteous Commands: And when I have done thy Will in this Life, I may at my Death receive a Place in Heaven to dwell with thee for ever. Grant this O Lord, for the Sake of Jeſus Chriſt my bleſſed Lord and Saviour. Amen. Our Father, &c.

A Morning PRAYER for Sunday.

O Holy Lord God, who didſt on the firſt Day of the Week raiſe thy Son Jeſus from the Dead; raiſe alſo I pray thee my Thoughts this Day up to thy Dwelling Place where Chriſt is, that I may ſerve thee in thy Church, and get more Knowledge of thy Will, and Grace to obey it. Make me to delight in thy Worſhip, to love, hear, and to read thy Word; to learn what I muſt believe, and do, to live with thee hereafter. Grant this O Lord, for Jeſus Chriſt his Sake. Amen.

An Evening PRAYER for Sunday.

MOST merciful and gracious Lord God, who haſt given us this Day chiefly to praiſe thee, to pray to thee, and to hear thy Word.

I return thee Thanks that thou haſt alſo given me Parents and Friends to teach me the Knowledge of thee my God; and of thy only Son my Saviour Jeſus Chriſt; and haſt beſtowed upon me thy holy Scriptures, and ſent thy Miniſters to inſtruct me in the Way to Heaven.

For theſe, and all other Mercies, which thou haſt been pleaſed to grant me, I praiſe thy holy Name, now and for evermore. Amen.

Note, *Theſe two laſt Prayers may be uſed after the foregoing Morning and Evening Prayers.*

A Child's PRAYER at first going to School.

O Blessed God, who hast appointed us in our younger Years to be instructed under Teachers and Governors; grant me Grace that I may incline to submit myself to their Instructions and Reproofs, and daily to increase in every Thing that is profitable in the Knowledge of thee, and the World.

Bless those that are at the Expence of my Learning, and those that instruct me: But be thou, O Lord, my chief Instructor; and grant me Grace to become useful in this World, in whatever Station thou art pleased to fix me, and therewith to be contented: And this I beg for Jesus Christ his Sake, who has taught us when we pray to say: Our Father, &c.

A PRAYER to return God Thanks for Improvement in Learning.

MOST gracious God, who art the Giver of all Wisdom and Knowledge, accept I pray thee my most humble Thanks, for the Blessings thou hast been pleased to bestow on my Studies, and the Improvements I have made therein. Continue, I beseech thee, thy Blessings upon my Learning, that whatever Part of Study I may undertake for the future, (or my Parents or Friends require of me) I may with the same Success, as before, arrive to the Knowledge of it. Grant this O Lord for the Sake of thy Blessed Son our Saviour Jesus Christ. Amen.

*GRACES before and after Meat.**Before Meat.*

GRANT O Lord we beseech thee, that this Meat which thou hast given us may strengthen us to perform our Duties towards thee, our Neighbours, and ourselves, for the Sake of Christ our Lord. Amen.

After Meat.

GIVE us Grace O Lord to be truly thankful for this our daily Bread, and all other Mercies we have received; and that we may ever love and serve thee who
art

art the only Giver of all good Things. This we beg for Christ his Sake. Amen.

Before Meat.

O Almighty God, who art graciously pleased to appoint us Food for the Nourishment of our Bodies; grant us such Share of thy assisting Grace, that our Souls may be nourished to everlasting Life, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

After Meat.

O Gracious Lord, we render thee our most humble Thanks for these and other Mercies thou hast been pleased to bestow upon us; give us a due Sense of these Blessings, and Grace to merit the Continuance of them, for Jesus Christ his Sake. Amen.

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